

THE U.F.A.

PUBLISHED BY
THE UNITED FARMERS of ALBERTA

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. 9

CALGARY, ALBERTA, OCTOBER 1st, 1930

No. 19

Alberta's Natural Resources Transferred to Provincial Control



The Future of Western Agriculture

By HON. GEORGE HOADLEY



Can Protection Solve the Unemployment Problem?

M. LUCHKOVICH, M.P., on the Special Session



Official News from the Alberta Wheat Pool

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Grain Pool Is Formed in Argentina

Meeting under the auspices of the Co-operative Association of Argentina, a convention representative of seventeen farmers' co-operative organizations in various parts of the republic, unanimously agreed on August 16th last to bring into being "The Argentine Grain Pool." The Pool will form a principal branch of the Co-operative Association of Argentina.

This information is contained in an issue of *La Cooperacion* of Rosario, Argentina, recently received by J. E. Gustus of Calgary, through whose courtesy we have received a translation of the "Constitutive Act" of the Pool. Mr. Gustus, who will be known to Pool members as the farmer who signed the first Alberta Wheat Pool contract in 1923, and the first of the second series contracts, has acquired a knowledge of the Spanish language in order to be able to follow the growth of the co-operative movement in the press of the Argentine.

One clause in the "Constitutive Act" provides that "no member of the adhering co-operative societies shall sell its grain after this date," while another provides for advances "of 80 per cent of the value" of grain as an initial payment on delivery.

Co-operative Elevators

About two months ago the first co-operative elevator ever erected in Argentina was dedicated at Leones in the presence of a concourse of 5,000 people, according to a report in *La Cooperacion* of July 5th, which is a special edition containing among other features, states Mr. Gustus, "a very interesting article reviewing the early history of the Alberta Wheat Pool by Mr. Jackman, our ambassador to the Argentine." A second co-operative elevator was dedicated at Oliva on September 14th, carrying the name of the president of the farmers' organization in Argentina, "Senor Juan Chiappero." Another co-operative elevator will be dedicated this month.

Mr. Gustus declares that all signs indicate that the "Wheat Pool Idea" has taken firm root in the Argentine. For the information which he has been able to obtain he states that he is much indebted to Mr. Jackman.

Membership of Co-operatives

According to *La Cooperacion*, official organ of the co-operatives of the Argentine, there are 40 "co-operatives of consumption, 32 "co-operatives of production," 132 "co-operatives of agriculture," 18 "co-operatives of credit," and 48 miscellaneous co-operatives in the republic. "Unfortunately," says the paper quoted, "complete statistics with regard to the total number of members and amount of capital represented by these organizations, are not available at present. Of the 40 co-operatives of consumption, 36 reported a membership of 38,023; those of production, 10,768; and out of the 132 societies of agriculture, 106 reported a membership of 16,914. The 16 reporting credit co-operatives reported a membership of 4,502, with two of their co-operatives yet to hear from."

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CIRCULATION

Average net paid circulation, six months ending Sept. 16th, 1930 48,924

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

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THE U.F.A.

Published on the 1st and 15th of each month by

THE U.F.A. LIMITED
Lougheed Building
CALGARY, ALBERTA

Official Organ of
THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
THE ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL
THE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL
THE ALBERTA EGG AND POULTRY POOL
THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE
THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE OIL POOL

Editor
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EDITORIAL

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FARM RELIEF

The U.F.A. Executive at a recent meeting emphasized the necessity for a conference to consider measures of farm relief such as the Provincial Government had contemplated. The Government are taking very active steps in the matter, and have fully recognized the extreme gravity of the problem which faces Alberta's rural people.

* * *

PROTECTION FROM FORCED SALES

We would especially call the attention of our readers to the article on page 7 of this issue, which describes the legislation under whose terms debtors can obtain protection from forced and untimely sales of their goods, seized under legal process by their creditors.

* * *

"QUEBEC HOLDS BALANCE OF POWER"

Since pioneer days, the interests of the people of Western Canada have been steadily sacrificed to the industrialism of the East. There was one brief interlude in 1926, when neither the Liberal nor the Conservative party possessed a majority in Parliament, and during the notable session of that year a program of legislation freed from the taint of class or sectional discrimination was obtained by the Farmer members of the House. And the independent groups, in other years, have been able to put up effective resistance on many occasions and win some signal victories through the strength of their case, ability and sheer hard work and unremitting pressure in other years since 1921.

Will the balance of forces in the Parliament elected this year assure greater consideration for Western interests, or will the old inequalities be accentuated?

O. Gagnon, M.P., Conservative representative of Dorchester, Quebec, has no doubts as to what the election results mean. Speaking in the House of Commons during the special session, (Unrevised Hansard,

September 15th, page 2 of English translation of speeches delivered in the French language on September 8th) he is reported to have said:

"And look what has happened within a few hours? Quebec now holds in its hands the balance of power. Whether it casts its weight on one side or the other or whether it stands pat, the fate of the nation depends on its attitude. *It is my Province which gives to the Hon. Prime Minister the power and the means of governing.* Had she turned a deaf ear to his voice things would have remained as they were. . . .

"Should Quebec grant its support to one of the parties, that party can maintain itself in power. Should it withdraw its support the reverse happens. This is precisely what we have just witnessed to the astonishment and joy of the whole country."

In other words, the interests which dominate Quebec, Mr. Gagnon blithely boasts, are the ruling force in the new Parliament. Farmers in Western Canada who failed to support their own representatives on July 28th will derive little satisfaction from the outcome. Not until the farmers of other Provinces are prepared to send reinforcements to the group from Alberta, can they end the dominance of sectional interests in the political and economic life of the Dominion.

* * *

Dr. F. W. Gershaw, M.P. for Medicine Hat, was one of the 23 members of the House of Commons who voted for the U.F.A.-Labor amendment to the tariff bill at the special session of Parliament.

* * *

The condition of agriculture is more serious today than at any previous time in the history of Western Canada. In the early years of the century when prices of the chief farm products were little lower than they are today, the prices of machinery and of all farm necessities were approximately half present prices. The effect of the tariff increases is to keep prices of such industrial goods out of line with those of farm products. Even if the prices of the goods which have been protected by almost prohibitive tariff rates under the new legislation should not increase, the fact remains that they are maintained when a reduction is long overdue.

* * *

ALBERTA TAKES CONTROL OF RESOURCES

With total lack of ceremony resources worth untold millions were turned over to the control of the Province of Alberta today, marking the culmination of negotiations which will reflect lasting credit upon Premier Brownlee and his administration. The new portfolio of lands and mines which has been taken by Hon. R. G. Reid, will be one of outstanding importance. The Minister in charge combines Scottish caution with a progressive outlook and proved administrative capacity.

* * *

THE CO-OPERATIVE PATH

When the Western members, Garland, Spencer, Woodsworth and Irvine, speak of the co-operative path as the only way out of the unemployment maze, there is very little approval expressed on either side of the House. Neither of the orthodox parties know of any way out, although Mr. Bennett has pledged himself to end unemployment. The small band of independent members, with vision beyond party politics, have done well to put themselves on record before the end of this emergency session.—(Ottawa Citizen).

Alberta Comes Into Possession of Her Heritage

Natural Resources Transferred from Dominion to Province Today—Hon. R. G. Reid Heads New Department of Lands and Mines—New Era Begins for Alberta

October 1, 1930, will be a memorable day in the history of the Province of Alberta, as Alberta today acquires its Natural Resources.

By the Alberta Act under which the Province was formed in 1905 control over the Provincial domain remained with the Dominion of Canada. At that time strenuous objection was taken by various public men to the retention of the Resources by the Dominion and constant pressure has been exercised in the interim until the Dominion finally agreed to place Alberta on an equal status with the other Provinces of Canada.

Under the Alberta Act the Dominion retained the public lands and subsidy in lieu of lands was paid to the Province based on the population from year to year on the following basis:

Population	Amt. of Subsidy
250,000 to 400,000.....	\$ 370,000
400,000 to 800,000.....	562,500
800,000 to 1,200,000.....	750,000
and thereafter the sum of.....	1,125,000

Proposal of 1913

On December 22, 1913, Premiers Scott, Sifton and Norris of the Prairie Provinces submitted the following proposal: "that the financial terms already arranged by the Provinces and the Dominion as compensation for lands should stand as compensation for lands already alienated for the general benefit of Canada," and subsequently urged in its favor two fundamental principles already conceded (a) the right of the Provinces to the public domain (b) their right to compensation for such portions of the same as had been alienated for the general benefit of Canada. Their proposals were not accepted by the Dominion Government.

The last report of the Department of the Interior shows that 13,038,595 acres of land in Alberta have been granted to railway companies; in addition, the area granted to the Hudson Bay Company amounts to 2,402,300 acres. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company still holds in this Province over 2,000,000 acres of agricultural land having a value of over \$20,000,000, which gives some indication of the contribution that Alberta has made to the building of that transcontinental railway. In coal lands 3,000,000 acres were transferred to the C.P.R. in fee simple, turning in a substantial yearly revenue to that Company.

In 1920 the Western Provinces requested the transfer of the Resources with compensation for the Resources alienated for Dominion purposes. The Dominion Government suggested that the Provinces should abandon the claim to the subsidy in lieu of lands and the negotiations came to nothing.

In 1922 the Dominion Government suggested that the Western Provinces should, upon receiving the transfer of their Natural Resources, surrender the subsidy paid in lieu of lands and suggested the possibility of an accounting between the Dominion and the Provinces as to lands alienated by the Dominion Government.

Further negotiations took place between the period 1922 and 1929 and on December 14, 1929, the agreement under which the transfer is now taking place was ratified and signed by the Provinces and the Dominion.

Terms of Final Agreement

Under the final agreement the Province will receive all the unalienated lands together with lands in forest reserves and such portion of Dominion parks as the Dominion Government may declare to be not required for park purposes. In addition, the Province will receive in perpetuity the subsidy provided for in the Alberta Act, which will amount to \$1,125,000.00 per annum as soon as the population reaches 1,200,000.

Claims of the Province with respect to the administration and control of its Natural Resources as from its entrance into Confederation in 1905 are to be submitted to arbitration. A commission

In addition to the foregoing the Province gets the benefit of the mines and minerals in the Province now vested in the Dominion, including the future benefit of all subsisting leases.

The extent of the coal reserves in Alberta is known to be enormous, and to date the coal deposits have been worked to the extent necessary to meet the requirements of available customers. So far, coal production in Alberta is in its infancy. With the development of industry in the Province and the development of marketing opportunities, the demand for Alberta coal has shown to date a steady increase, and it is not unreasonable to expect that within the next decade the output from the Alberta coal fields will be greatly increased and that the royalty revenue receivable by the Province will show a similar increment.

The gas fields of the Province are being rapidly exploited, and are now producing a large amount of natural gas. Incidental to the gas production a substantial amount of naptha is being obtained, and drilling in various parts of the Province indicates the possibility of obtaining crude oil.

Revenue arising from royalties for gas and oil wells should increase as production increases.

The other mineral resources of the Province include deposits of iron, lead, zinc, copper, silver, gold, bitumen, salt and many others, which have not so far been developed; intensive prospecting is now going on in respect to many of them, and the near future will probably find many of these dormant sources of wealth being developed with profit to the owners and to the Province.

The total revenue to the Dominion Government from the Natural Resources of Alberta in 1928 was, approximately, \$2,200,000.00 and the expenditure in connection with administration about \$1,750,000.00. Although the year 1928 showed much heavier revenues than any previous year, it is to be expected that the administration of the Resources by the Province will result in a yearly profit to the Province. In addition, we shall be able to control land settlement. In the past settlers have been allowed to homestead in outlying areas and the Province has been forced to provide schools, roads, bridges, telephones, health services, on a large scale without being able in any way to dictate where people should settle. It will readily be seen, therefore, that the control of settlement means a great deal to Alberta in controlling expenditure along these lines.

Dominion Administration Expensive

The administration of the public domain from Ottawa has been an expensive form of administration in that the various Dominion offices in Alberta have been principally reporting centres, the final decision on most matters being vested at headquarters. In the past practically all the records kept in Alberta have been duplicated at Ottawa and to quote one example only, it is estimated that there are in Ottawa at least one and one-half million files dealing with Alberta Resources. The saving to the Province by eliminating this duplication of work will be considerable.

Men Selected for Important Posts

Under the proposed scheme of administration the various local offices will be

HEADS NEW DEPARTMENT



HON. R. G. REID

Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Municipal Affairs, today took over the important new Department of Lands and Mines which has been created by the Alberta Government. Premier Brownlee has announced that a reorganization of the Cabinet will follow soon.

has been appointed and will report in due course to the Parliament of Canada and to the Legislature of Alberta as to its findings.

The total land area of Alberta is, approximately, 160,592,000 acres, of which 97,123,000 acres are regarded as possible farm lands. Of these lands, 87,889,701 acres have been surveyed.

The total amount of lands which will be transferred to the Province will be as follows:

	Acre
Surveyed land not disposed of ..	15,417,000
Land subject to timber and grazing leases.....	1,183,750
Land not surveyed, estimated as possible farm land.....	9,233,299
Land unsurveyed and not regarded as possible farm land	63,469,000
Total.	89,303,049

largely self-contained with a minimum staff at headquarters in Edmonton. Among those selected for important posts are the undermentioned:

Director of Lands—John Harvie.
Director of Forestry—T. F. Blefgen.
Director of Fisheries—R. T. Rodd.
Edmonton Agent—J. W. Stafford.
Calgary Agent—M. Gossip.
Grand Prairie Agent—J. J. E. Clarke.
Peace River Agent—R. Cruikshank.
Lethbridge Agent—E. F. Layton.

John Harvie.—Mr. Harvie comes to Alberta from Ottawa from the position of Controller of Ordinance Admiralty and public lands. He is an old Albertan, as he came to Lethbridge in 1904 with his parents who have farmed in the Turin district since that date. Mr. Harvie entered the Lethbridge land office as a junior in 1905. In 1910 he was transferred to Medicine Hat as assistant agent, and in 1917 to Ottawa to the Deputy Minister's office. In 1928 he was appointed to the position he has just relinquished. In view of Mr. Harvie's experience locally as well as in Ottawa he is eminently fitted for the position to which he has been appointed. In Ottawa he was regarded as a man of outstanding ability.

T. F. Blefgen.—Mr. Blefgen has been in the Forestry Service for approximately 20 years. As a result of this experience he has acquired familiarity with all branches of the service and with the protection and administrative work now coming under Provincial jurisdiction. Before entering the Forestry Service he was employed by a lumber company in the Crow's Nest Pass, and is thoroughly familiar with all phases of lumbering activities including logging, scaling and sawmill work. On entering the Forestry Service he became a forest ranger and later was made Deputy Supervisor in the Crow's Nest forest. He served overseas and on demobilization returned to construction work on the Lesser Slave, shortly after becoming Forestry Supervisor of that reserve. In 1927 he was promoted to be chief of forestry protection and operation with headquarters in Calgary. He was considered as one of the outstanding men in the Dominion service, and comes to the Province with a splendid reputation.

R. T. Rodd.—Mr. Rodd is well-known in Alberta as Supervisor of Fisheries in the Province. He was born in Prince Edward Island and since 1907 has been engaged on fisheries work with the exception of two years spent overseas. Mr. Rodd is very highly regarded by all with whom he has come in contact, and is considered to be the most capable man in the Province to take charge of the position for which he has been selected as Director of Fisheries.

J. W. Stafford.—Mr. Stafford is being appointed to the position of agent in the Edmonton Land Office. He was born in Nova Scotia but moved to Lethbridge with his parents in the early 80's and entered the Lethbridge Land Office in 1903 and was appointed agent in 1907. In 1916 he was transferred to Ottawa and was appointed to his present position, Assistant Controller of School Lands, in 1919. He is highly regarded in official circles in Ottawa and is well fitted for the position to which he has been appointed.

M. Gossip.—Mr. Gossip is at present Assistant Agent of the Lands Office in Calgary and is being promoted to agent. He has been on the staff of the Calgary Land Office for many years and is considered a capable and competent official.

Messrs. Layton, Clarke and Cruikshank—Messrs. Layton, Clarke and Cruikshank have been appointed to the Grand Prairie and Peace River agencies, respectively. Both have spent many years in the Dominion service, and have been selected as officials capable of handling in an efficient manner the duties with which they will now be charged.

Taking over of the resources opens up a new era in the Province of Alberta. With complete jurisdiction over the lands, forests, minerals, fisheries, and water power, Alberta may now face its future with the full knowledge and confidence that these resources will be developed by the Government in such a manner as will inure to the general benefit of the people as a whole.

The Future of Western Agriculture

A Radio Address by Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta

I am pleased tonight to have the opportunity of discussing with those who are "listening in" some of the problems which I think are pertinent to the future advancement of the Province of Alberta. We have arrived at a time when it is well that all those interested in our welfare should give serious consideration to some of the problems immediately confronting us.

Being essentially an agricultural country, it is natural that so many of our problems should revolve around the production and marketing of agricultural commodities. We have demonstrated time and again that we are able to produce grain and live stock of a quality which will compare favorably with that produced in any other part of the world.

For some years past our attention has been devoted, to a very large extent, to the production of grain in large quantities. This is natural because of the fact that our virgin soils will produce large yields—given reasonably favorable growing conditions. Furthermore, in this Province, we have not been troubled, to any great extent, with insect or plant disease pests. The weed nuisance and soil drifting are of comparatively recent origin. Some of these difficulties are now pressing upon us. These things, in addition to the recent drop in the price of wheat and other grains, and the possibility of greater production of these grains coming from newly cultivated areas in other countries as well as our own, have forced us all to face the problem of what is the wisest course to pursue in our future farming operations, and we naturally turn to the live stock industry as a means of solving our present problem.

A General Tendency

It is encouraging to note that on every hand farmers show unmistakable evidence of a desire to increase their live stock holdings and to enlarge practically all branches of live stock production on the farms. To me this is a particularly healthy sign, and, if continued, I am bound to believe, will result in greater prosperity for our people and a greater security and permanency to our agriculture. At this point then I want to outline my views with respect to the live stock situation as I see it. If the opinion that is fairly generally expressed and believed should prove correct, that lower prices will likely prevail for some time, then in all likelihood it will be more profitable to market this grain through the medium of live stock than by selling it as a raw product.

I do not wish it to be understood that I am in any way condemning the growing of wheat in this country, nor am I discouraging the production of coarse grains. Any country which is as well adapted to the production of wheat and coarse grain

as is the Province of Alberta would sacrifice much by radically changing the system which has been in effect, and by endeavoring to turn over too rapidly and in too extensive a way to live stock production, although this is practically impossible because of the limited amount of live stock, dairy and beef, available for those who desire to enter into the live stock business. In the past, the Department of Agriculture has been a strong and persistent advocate of a system of balanced farming, in which grain production would have a place and where a substantial part of the revenue of practically every farm would be derived from the production of live stock and live stock products, and we now wish to re-affirm our position.

Problem Mainly One of Marketing

As mentioned previously, our Province—and indeed the whole of Canada, for many years must continue to be primarily an agricultural country, and by reason of the facts of nature we must continue to produce an enormous surplus of agricultural products over and above that which we can consume within our own boundaries. Our great problem then is—not so much one of production as that of marketing. Ordinarily these two great factors must go hand in hand, neither one to be neglected at the expense of the other. We are lying close beside a great industrial country. The activities of the United States are overwhelmingly industrial, and while this should be our natural market for all kinds of agricultural produce, the tariff erected against many of these exports is now almost prohibitive, and, consequently, we must look elsewhere for an outlet for our surplus. Our outlet naturally is to Great Britain, the greatest food-purchasing nation in the world, and we are told on reliable authority that every farm commodity that we have can be sold in this market; provided, of course, that the quality and prices are in keeping with those of similar products from other countries, and provided further that there is an adequate and steady supply forthcoming at all times.

It would appear that there is a sentiment in the Old Country at the present time, especially favorable to supplies of food products from within the Empire. The efforts of the British Government to promote this sentiment through the Imperial Economic Committee and the Empire Marketing Board are bearing fruit, and there is unmistakable evidence that Canada appears to have a very special opportunity at the present time. The approaching Imperial Economic Conference will doubtless be productive of far-reaching results, and it seems to me that it is well that the farmers of this country should be aware of the fact that a great opportunity is now at our door.

(Continued on page 17)

Co-operation and Public Control of Credit Provide Only Solution of Our Problems

U.F.A.-Labor Amendment to Tariff Bill Receives 23 Votes in House of Commons at Special Session—The Extreme Agricultural Depression

The emergency session of the House of Commons, which adjourned on September 22nd, voted \$20,000,000 for unemployment relief, to be expended chiefly in the construction of public works. The tariff was increased on 130 different items, including many classes of farm machinery, iron and steel goods, cotton and woollen textiles, butter and fresh meats. The Customs Act was amended, also, giving the Minister power to fix valuations for duty of imported goods.

On September 17th the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Mackenzie King, moved an amendment to the Tariff Bill regretting that the Government had brought in the bill under circumstances which prevented "this House and the country from securing adequate information regarding the proposals and prevent proper Parliamentary discussion of them" and expressing the opinion that the increases would not end unemployment but increase the cost of living and of production in the primary industries. To this a sub-amendment was moved by E. J. Garland for the U.F.A., and seconded by J. S. Woodsworth, leader of the Labor group, as follows:

Whereas this session of Parliament has been called for the purpose of dealing with unemployment;

And whereas there also exists an extreme agricultural depression largely due to our inability to sell our wheat and other agricultural products at profitable prices, thereby contributing to unemployment;

And whereas the Government has introduced as a remedy for the existing economic depression a steeply graded increase in our tariff schedules;

While this House welcomes the assurance of the Prime Minister that prices will not be raised, this House is not convinced that any adequate means of enforcement is provided.

Further, this House regrets that there is no definite provision for safeguarding the standards of labor.

This House is of the opinion that the proposals of the Government do not constitute a permanent or general cure for unemployment.

In particular they will not enable us to secure markets for our agricultural products.

In general this House is further of the opinion that a solution of our problems can be found only by the adoption of co-operative principles in production and distribution, and by the public control of credit.

The following members supported the U.F.A.-Labor sub-amendment: Bourassa, Bradette, Campbell, Carmichael, Coote, Gardiner, Garland (Bow River), Gershaw, Hanson (Skeena), Heaps, Irvine, Kennedy (Peace River), Lucas, Luehkovich, MacInnis, Munn, Neill, Reid, Speakman, Spence, Vallance, Weir (Macdonald), Woodsworth.

We print below a number of extracts from speeches of U.F.A. members in the debates of the special session.

Gardiner on Effects on Agriculture

Mr. Robert Gardiner (Aeadia): Instead of the proposals offered in this budget assisting agriculture, they are going

to place a greater burden upon the farmers even though the Prime Minister and his colleagues have made the promise that they will see to it that the price levels are not increased because of these increased duties. I believe that they have tackled a most difficult problem, and one which will prove to be the most difficult ever attempted to be solved by any government.

Let me emphasize one point which has been brought out in this discussion. When the price levels of agricultural products are taken into consideration along with the price levels obtaining for the commodities required by the farmer, it will be seen that instead of prices being stabilized, there should be a tremendous reduction. I maintain that the labor of the farmer is just as important as is the labor of any other class of producer, and I will not take a back seat to any class of producer. If you take the price levels and the labor content in manufactured goods and compare them with the price levels of agricultural products, taking into consideration the labor content in those agricultural products, I am satisfied that you will find that the farmers to-day are contributing about three hours of labor for every hour of labor they secure in return in manufactured goods. That is the trouble with agriculture; we have too great a disproportion of time element entering into the production of these goods; and until that time element is made more equal there will be no hope for agriculture. But what will be the result of these schedules which the government has brought before the house and which they expect to have passed within two or three days? They are increasing the disparity of the labor time included in manufactured goods as against the time element in connection with agricultural products. Although this session has been called primarily for the purpose of dealing with unemployment, these increased duties merely ask the farmers of this country to accept the burden of solving that problem.

Increase on Farm Implements

Let us look at item 409b, reading as follows:

"Cultivators, harrows, seed-drills, horse-rakes, horse-hoes, scufflers, manure spreaders, garden seeders, weeder, and complete parts of all the foregoing."

This item covers a list of agricultural implements which every farmer must have. Under the old tariff these goods were admitted free under the British preferential rate, and this government has had the irony to allow them still to come in free under that British preference, knowing that none of these goods come from Great Britain. When we come to the intermediate schedule, we find that the old rate was $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, but it has been raised to 15 per cent; under the general tariff the old rate was $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, but this government has had the audacity to increase that to 25 per cent.

Item 409c reads as follows:

"Plows, farm, field, lawn or garden rollers and packers; complete parts of all the foregoing."

In this instance the rate under the general tariff has been raised from 10 to 25 per cent. Then item 409d, which reads:

"Mowing machines, harvesters, either self-binding or without binders, binding attachments, reapers, harvesters in combination with threshing machine separators, including the motive power incorporated therein, and complete parts of all the foregoing."

This item carried a rate of 6 per cent, but it has been raised to 25 per cent.

409f, which reads:

"Hay loaders, hay tedders, potato planters, potato diggers, fodder or feed cutters, ensilage cutters, grain crushers and grain or hay grinders for farm purposes only, post hole diggers, snaths, stumping machines and all other agricultural implements or agricultural machinery, n. o. p., and complete parts of all the foregoing."

This item has been raised from 10 to 25 per cent, and so the list goes on.

Then we come to a very strange provision contained in the schedules, dealing with internal combustion engines. This provision reads as follows:

"The governor in council may by order in council direct that there be substituted for tariff item 409m in schedule A of the customs tariff, 1907, and the several rates of duties of customs set opposite said item in schedule A, the following:

"Internal combustion traction engines for farm purposes, valued at not more than fourteen hundred dollars each; traction attachments designed and imported to be combined with automobiles in Canada for use as traction engines for farm purposes; and complete parts of all the foregoing."

The duty under the general tariff has been raised to 25 per cent.

Portable engines have been raised from 15 to 25 per cent.; washing machines from 25 to 35 per cent.; traction engines and complete parts thereof, from 15 to 25 per cent., and so on. I believe I have given enough of these items to show that in considering the new duties very little consideration has been given to agriculture. In view of the fact that we are forced to sell our surplus products on the markets of the world, the cost of agricultural implements is very important. This is important not only to the farmer, but to Canada as a whole because when agriculture is not in a flourishing condition it is impossible for any other class in this country to have any great prosperity.

I would call attention to a situation which has developed recently and which in my judgment is the real reason for this session being called. We had a considerable deflation in 1920 and up to 1924, but we have never had such a stock market inflation as occurred during 1928 and 1929. Let us consider the different companies who are securing higher pro-

tection under these schedules. From the year 1926 until the time of the extreme deflation in 1929, most of those large companies were reorganizing, their share capital was being increased and not one dollar was being put in. All that was being done was to water the stock. What is the situation to-day? When the deflation took place, these watered stocks had no value, and they are to-day in the treasuries of those companies or in the hands of brokers. This legislation is simply to prop up those watered stocks and put some value into them. That is the real reason for the present proposed increases in the tariff schedules. It is because it is the purpose of the government to put value into these shares in order to please the big interests, the banks, the mortgage companies, and the financial interests that are controlling them, that we are to-day considering these tremendous increases.

Spencer on Tariff Changes

H. E. Spencer, M.P., on September 20th, spoke in part as follows:

It is very regrettable, Mr. Chairman, that we have such a short time to discuss such an important subject as is now before the House. It is only since these last tariff changes have been placed before the country that the people across Canada are beginning to realize the impossibility in most cases of regulating prices to the consumer. I wish the Government every success in their effort to regulate the price which the manufacturer charges, but after that has been done there is no guarantee that the consumers will not have to pay enhanced prices because of the tariff changes that are now being made.

With respect to the very high increases under the general tariff, particularly against American goods, I would refer for a moment to the very large amount of agricultural implements which have been bought by the farmers of this country from the United States. Anybody who is in the business of agriculture knows that some of our most up-to-date implements are made in the United States, and I would like to know what is going to be the effect of these tariff changes when repairs are brought in for these implements. These implements should last ten years, but repairs are sometimes necessary, and as the tariff on agricultural implements coming in from the United States has been greatly increased, I presume that the same increase will apply to the repairs that are required for them. That will only make it the more difficult for the farmers who have bought these implements, and contributed to the revenues of the country in doing so.

High Cost of Farming Operations

I do not wish to take up the time of the House because it is limited. The cause of agriculture, I think, has been very well put forward by many hon. gentlemen who have preceded me. We appreciate that we are running the business of agriculture today at an enormous cost. Farming is becoming more and more a question of finance every day. When it comes to buying farm implements, whether they are made in Canada or elsewhere, the prices are about the same, and we are guided in our choice by the quality of the machinery and its fitness for the purpose. We are up against the very high cost of conducting agricultural operations today and the very low profits to be obtained from our

Provincial Conferences Consider Plans for Farm Relief

At a meeting of the U.F.A. Executive on September 18th the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, the Executive Committee of the United Farmers of Alberta understand that the Provincial Government contemplates calling a Conference for relief measures with regard to relief for agriculture, and

Whereas, the Executive Committee is convinced that such a Conference is absolutely necessary in order that measures for relief may be considered;

Therefore, the Executive urgently request the Government to call such Conference at the earliest possible date; and further request that in the meantime the Provincial Government do its utmost to arrange free transportation for feed and seed, and use its utmost influence to prevent undue pressure being brought to bear on farmers by their creditors; and further that arrangements be made for other necessary relief during the winter.

Plans for the relief of Alberta farmers during the winter are now being prepared by the Provincial Government, according

to an announcement made by Premier Brownlee last week, when conferences were held in Calgary between the Government and the banks and livestock men, while conferences with representatives of automobile finance corporations, implement companies, mortgage companies are to be held. The revision of the Debt Adjustment Act at an early date is to be undertaken.

"We take the stand that with present existing conditions it is more or less up to these interests to do what they can to see that the Alberta farmer is allowed to live during the coming winter," stated the Premier in a press interview. "We certainly hope that they will agree with us that we, as a Government, want our present citizens to remain here if at all possible. Compromises will undoubtedly have to be made to meet the temporary condition."

Four representatives from Alberta, including Hon. O. L. McPherson and Hon. George Hoadley, will attend a conference in Ottawa this week with the Dominion Government, with regard to unemployment and the plight of the farmers.

Seizures of Goods by Creditors

Provisions by Law for Protection of Debtors from Untimely Sales

There is in force in the Province of Alberta an act known as "The Extra Judicial Seizures Act," the purpose of which is to protect debtors from forced and untimely sales of their goods seized under legal process by their creditors. The act is only available to a debtor if he complies with its provisions. It requires a creditor, when seizing the goods, to leave with the debtor or some adult person or, in the absence of both, to nail on the goods seized, a notice of seizure of goods together with a notice of objection to removal of goods.

The notice of seizure of goods is intended to inform the debtor that his goods have been seized, but that he may object to the removal of the property seized if he chooses. This objection the debtor makes by sending to the clerk of the district court of the judicial district in which the seized goods are situate, a notice in the form which the bailiff leaves with him or with the goods, saying that the debtor objects to the removal and disposal of the goods mentioned in the notice of seizure of goods made by a certain creditor whose name should be inserted in the objection.

Inquiry by Judge

This notice must be mailed or delivered to the clerk of the district court of the judicial district in which the seized goods are situate so that he will have it within fourteen days after the seizure is made. If such a notice is sent to the clerk, the creditor cannot remove or sell the goods without the whole of the facts connected with the indebtedness and the seizure being investigated by a judge.

It is always well to state in the notice of objection to removal of goods that you desire an opportunity of being heard on the application for leave to remove and

sell the goods. This will result in the judge directing the creditor to serve you with notice of his application, and thus enable you to appear before the judge and state what your position is.

The judge has power under the act to cause the creditor to release the seizure, to make him take the goods in satisfaction of the claim, postpone the sale on terms that the debtor will pay in instalments or give security.

If you fail to send in this notice of objection to removal of goods, the creditor is at liberty to remove and sell them upon the expiration of fourteen days following the seizure. If, therefore, you have goods seized by any creditor, send the clerk of the district court where the goods are located a notice that you object to the removal and sale of the goods seized, explaining that you want to place your position before the judge. See that this notice is mailed to the clerk so that he will get it within fourteen days following the seizure. Then appear at the time stated in the notice which you will receive from the court.

The act is designed to help you to help yourself. It is not automatic. You have to use it.

"Everybody lost the war and nobody won it."—Dr. N. M. Butler.

NO ONE IDEAL

"There is no one ideal of conduct, no one ideal of artistic achievement, no one ideal of thinking. All systems which deny the fundamental diversity of men—a legal code, canons of criticism—are essentially unjust and misleading. Universal understanding and universal sympathy are impossible. To be true to oneself is the aim to which every man should aspire, and for the rest—tolerance."—J. W. N. Sullivan, in "Aspects of Science."

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Department of Education and Publicity of the Alberta Wheat Pool

Expanding Wheat Acreage—Lower Prices

Is Forecast of U. S. Department of Agriculture

An intensive study of the world wheat situation has been made by the bureau of economics division of the United States Department of Agriculture. The conclusion reached is that the world wheat prices during the next seven years will average appreciably lower than in the past seven years. From July 1, 1923, to July 1, 1930, the price of No. 2 hard winter wheat at Kansas City has averaged \$1.29.

The bureau suggests that low wheat prices will cause a contraction of acreage in most parts of the world, but forecasts that expansion of wheat acreage is likely to continue in certain countries even with a lower price level.

42 Million Acres Expansion

It is pointed out that wheat acreage has been expanding rapidly in United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia. From 1924 to 1929 the wheat acreage in the U.S. southwest increased by 4,000,000 acres, while during the same five-year period the increased acreage sown to wheat in Canada, Australia and Argentina was 10,000,000—from 49,000,000 to 59,000,000 acres. From 1910 to 1929 the increase in acreage in the southwestern States, Canada, Australia and Argentina has been 42,000,000 acres.

The expansion of the past few years had been made possible chiefly by improvement in equipment, new wheat varieties and improved cultivation practices, particularly in the regions of scanty rainfall. It has been made possible by large-scale, lower-cost methods of raising wheat on lands hitherto regarded as unsuitable for wheat production. Large areas of this land are still available for wheat production at comparatively low costs, in important surplus producing countries.

Russia's Position

Then the question of wheat production in Russia is bound to exert tremendously important influence in world markets. In the five crop years 1909-13 Russia's wheat exports averaged 164 million bushels a year. Since the war her wheat exports have been negligible, but within the next ten years Russia is liable to regain the export field in a large way. The Soviet Government is making great efforts to introduce machinery and to improve methods of growing wheat. Just now it is hard to forecast what the results of the collective farming system being introduced in that country will be, but certainly the prospects are for considerably enlarged production.

Severe Competition

Broadly viewed, the bureau states, the outlook is for severe competition in the wheat export trade. The exportable surpluses of Canada, Argentina, Australia and the Balkan countries are tending upward, and it is altogether likely that this trend will continue. The world demand for wheat will increase at a slower rate in the next few years than in the past because population is increasing at

a retarded rate. Per capita consumption of wheat products is much lower than before the war and shows no tendency to increase.

The conclusion reached by the U.S. bureau of agricultural economics is that farmers should seriously consider whether their land, their farm organization and their farm practices are suitable for wheat production under these prospective conditions. Adjustments should be made not so much in view of the experience of the past few years as in view of the prospects of several years ahead. In some areas a portion of the wheat acreage may well be devoted to other crops or livestock. Shifts, however, should be made only after careful study of the prospects for profitable returns. In the aggregate these shifts should not go so far as to produce burdensome surpluses of other commodities.

DEFEAT OR SUCCESS

C. F. Haley, of Marley, Ill., U.S.A., writes: "Am much pleased to get the circulars (one from H. W. Wood and one from R. D. Purdy) explaining in full the present conditions of the Wheat Pool, and am very much pleased with their stand in the matter. I, personally, recommend that every member of the Pool stick like a tick on a dog, and do all possible to get new members into it. It means defeat or success to the farmer, and the eyes of the U.S. farmers are watching the Canadian Pool with much interest. The good part of getting a message from a man like H. W. Wood is we know we have gotten the truth. Let us stay with the Pool till the hot place freezes over, and then run it on the ice. Let's show the world what we're made of."

Trying Year for Grain Companies

Winnipeg Free Press.—How trying a period the past year has been for companies engaged in the grain business is very apparent from the sharp drop in operating earnings shown in the annual statement for the fiscal year ended July 31, just issued by the Reliance Grain and constituent companies. The year, the president, Sidney T. Smith, states, in his remarks to shareholders, has been one of the most difficult ever experienced, for not only did the company have to contend with nervous and erratic markets and a general absence of export demand, but the volume of handling, particularly in the company's country elevators, was too small to make even overhead expenses.

Operating profit for the year, it is shown, was \$110,131 against a like item the preceding year of \$1,049,935. Bond interest absorbed \$118,609 leaving a net loss on the year of \$8,478 against a net profit in the preceding report of \$640,787 the former figure being before depreciation or in-

come tax. Payment of preferred dividends at \$130,000 reduced surplus accordingly by \$138,478, leaving a net profit and loss balance to be carried forward of \$890,909. Working capital in the current report shows a reduction of about a quarter million at \$1,095,322, against \$1,354,670 in the preceding report. Total assets are shown at \$9,497,623 against \$10,537,098 on a like comparison. A sharp expansion in bank loans features the liability side of the balance sheet, \$2,525,595, comparing with \$630,015 in the preceding report.

Fake Telegram to Hurt Pool

On Wednesday, September 23rd, the Canadian Pacific Telegraph at Winnipeg accepted two messages over the telephone shortly after seven o'clock in the morning. These telegraph messages were sent to the principal exchanges on the continent and stated that the Canadian Wheat Pools were in a shaky financial position and would be taken over by the Provincial Governments. The party telephoning gave the sender's name as James Stewart for one message and James Stewart & Company for the other message. The messages were sent to the Chicago Board of Trade, New York Produce Exchange, Montreal Board of Trade and Liverpool Corn Exchange.

The telegraph message created considerable excitement throughout the world and immediately resulted in a quick drop in the market price of wheat for grains. Immediate denials were made by Premier Bracken of Manitoba, the Wheat Pool, and the banks, but of course the damage was already done.

James Stewart stated that no one in his employ nor himself telephoned the message, nor has he any knowledge of who might have done so.

I'm Gonna Try!

I'm gonna try to play the game,
And play it hard and play it fair;
I may not win but just the same
I'm gonna try to do my share.
I may not always meet the test
As well as some more clever guy,
But while my heart beats in my chest
I'm gonna try.

I'm gonna try to stand the gaff
Yet keep my nerve; I'm gonna seek
To love and work and play and laugh;
I'm gonna struggle to be kind,
And not grow hard of face and eye,
I'll fop at times, but never mind—
I'm gonna try.

I'm gonna try to be a friend
That folks can trust, and who they know
Will be the same way to the end,
Whether the luck runs high or low;
I'll hitch my wagon to a star
And set my goal up in the sky,
And though I may not get that far,
I'm gonna try.

—Selected.

Wheat Pool Meetings

The following list of meetings will be held by Louis Normandeau, field service man, assisted by George Bennett, director, J. P. Watson and W. F. Grafton, field service man.

Grosmont, October 14, 8 p.m.—L. Normandeau and W. F. Grafton.

Athabasca, October 15, 8 p.m.—L. Normandeau and W. F. Grafton.

Colinton, October 16, 2 p.m.—L. Normandeau and W. F. Grafton.

Colinton (Atlanta School), October 16, 8 p.m.—L. Normandeau and W. F. Grafton.

Boyle, October 17, 2 p.m.—L. Normandeau and W. F. Grafton.

Donatville, October 17, 8 p.m.—L. Normandeau and W. F. Grafton.

Plamondon, October 19, 8 p.m.—L. Normandeau and W. F. Grafton.

Egg Lake, October 20, 2 p.m.—L. Normandeau, and W. F. Grafton.

Dakin and Gourin P.O. (Quebec School), Oct. 20, 8 p.m.—L. Normandeau and W. F. Grafton.

Normandeau, October 21, 8 p.m.—L. Normandeau.

St. Lina, October 22, 8 p.m.—L. Normandeau.

St. Vincent, October 23, 8 p.m.—L. Normandeau.

St. Edouard, October 24, 8 p.m.—L. Normandeau.

Lafond, October 25, 8 p.m.—L. Normandeau.

Ashmont, October 27, 8 p.m.—L. Normandeau and J. P. Watson.

Mallaig, October 28, 2 p.m.—L. Normandeau and J. P. Watson.

Therien, October 28, 8 p.m.—L. Normandeau and J. P. Watson.

Cork (Belzil School), October 29, 8 p.m.—L. Normandeau and J. P. Watson.

St. Paul, October 30, 8 p.m.—L. Normandeau, J. P. Watson and Geo. Bennett.

St. Brides, October 31, 8 p.m.—L. Normandeau, J. P. Watson and Geo. Bennett.

Bonnyville, November 1, 8 p.m.—L. Normandeau, J. P. Watson and Geo. Bennett.

Cold Lake, November 2, 8 p.m.—L. Normandeau, J. P. Watson and Geo. Bennett.

Fort Kent, November 3, 2 p.m.—L. Normandeau, J. P. Watson and Geo. Bennett.

Ardmore, November 3, 8 p.m.—L. Normandeau, J. P. Watson and George Bennett.

La Corey, November 4, 8 p.m.—Louis Normandeau.

Brosseau and Duvernay, November 6, 8 p.m.—Louis Normandeau and A. Babiuk.

Companies Sign to Handle Pool Grain

Appended is a list of companies who have signed contracts with the Alberta Wheat Pool to handle Pool wheat in their elevators. The former contract expired September 1, 1930. This list is incomplete and there are a few companies who will undoubtedly sign but have not as yet returned their contracts:

Alberta Pacific Grain Company Limited; Bawlf Grain Co. Ltd.; British American Elevator Co. Ltd.; Canadian Consolidated Grain Co. Ltd.; Federal Grain Limited; Gillespie Grain Co. Ltd.; Grande Prairie Grain Co. Ltd.; Hedley-Shaw Milling Co. Ltd.; Home Grain Co. Ltd.; G. C. Long; Independent Grain Co. Ltd.; Midland-Pacific Grain Corporation Ltd.; Jas. Mohler, Jr.; McCabe Bros. Grain Co. Ltd.; J. G. McGee; National Elevator Co. Ltd.; North-Star Grain Co. Ltd.; Northern Elevator Co. Ltd.; Northern Grain Co. Ltd.; Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Ltd.; Parrish & Heimbecker Limited; Paterson & Co. Ltd.; Pioneer Grain Co. Ltd.; Robin Hood Mills Ltd.; Searle Grain Co. Ltd.; United Grain Growers Ltd.; Western-Canada Flour Mills Co. Ltd.; Western Grain Co. Ltd.; Ellison Milling & Elevator Co. Ltd.; Province Elevator Co. Ltd.; Lake of the Woods Milling Co.

Alberta Wheat Pool Reduces Salaries

The directors of the Alberta Wheat Pool authorized a reduction of salaries of employees at their regular September meeting. This reduction affects married employees with salaries over \$150 per month and single employees with salaries over \$100 per month. The directors, as well, have accepted a reduction in their per diem allowance. All employees excepting elevator agents come under this salary reduction.

The Case of Senator Robert Forke

On Friday, September 12th, there appeared on the daily newspapers a Canadian Press dispatch from Ottawa, the substance of which was that Hon. Robert Forke, former Minister of Immigration and now a member of the Senate, had not renewed his contract with the Manitoba Wheat Pool. Mr. Forke is reported by the Canadian Press as saying:

"At the end of the contract period I did not like the statements and actions of some officials of the Pool and some farmers in Saskatchewan who were suggesting an organization which farmers would be forced to join if they did not do so voluntarily. I disagreed with that attitude and that is the only reason why I did not renew my contract. I may say I am a member of the coarse grains pool and my barley and other products go to that Pool; I have simply retained my personal liberty in selling wheat."

The extensive publicity given to the statement of Mr. Forke made it imperative that it be taken notice of by the Manitoba Pool and the President, C. H. Burnell, gave a statement to the press in which after referring to Mr. Forke's statement he said:

"This is an amazing statement for a man in the exalted position occupied by Mr. Forke to make. Mr. Forke is still a member of the Manitoba Wheat Pool:

(Continued on p. 20, col. 3)

International Economists Discuss World Agricultural Depression

The causes of the world-wide agricultural depression and its probable duration were the chief topics of discussion at some of the sessions of the International Conference of Agricultural Economists at Cornell University.

Dr. Max Sering, agricultural economist of Germany, declared that France is the only European country which is not suffering from agricultural and industrial depression. He said that the three main causes of the present troubles in Germany are (1) the shifting of capital from Europe to the newer countries of the western hemisphere; (2) the erection of new tariff barriers by newly formed nations in Europe; (3) the unrest of Asiatic peoples and the growth of an emancipation sentiment on their part.

"The cause of the grave agricultural depression," he said, "lies in the coincidence of great technical advances with consequent increase in production, and a lowering of purchasing power in industrial Europe, caused by other than economic reasons." He ascribed some of the depression in central Europe to the costs of war reparations.

Prices Falling for Years

R. R. Enfield, of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, of London, England, speaking on the depression in England, said that "prices had been falling there for ten years, particularly in cereals; farmers, with lower returns, have had to pay double for wages of farm laborers; and they have had to reduce plowed land in favor of pasture for cattle, because that saved labor." The farmers' greatest need in Britain today, he said, is that downward prices should cease. He sees some hope that this will occur

and that farmers may face the future with more confidence.

Recovery Will Take Years

Dr. G. F. Warren, of Cornell University, expressed the opinion that "the depression will last as long as material deflation continues, and for a number of years after. If deflation should discontinue now, the increased efficiency in farming, increased efficiency in handling products, and the infinite number of adjustments in other prices might be expected to end the agricultural depression in ten years or less. I believe, however, that prices will continue to decline to the pre-war level and probably they will go below that level. When the decline stops, several years will be necessary to overcome the agricultural depression."

Reduce Costs

Dr. Warren said that "the individual farmer should anticipate still lower prices, and be careful about long-time debts, except for things that are below pre-war prices. He must reduce costs of production. He should not buy land nor work land that does not produce a high output for each hour of labor. He should make labor-saving plans of operation. His business should be large enough to fully employ all his time and that of his labor. He should obtain high crop yields by using fertilizers which are cheap, and by discontinuing to work land that does not give high yields."

Among the countries and administrations represented by speakers on the program are: England, Germany, Canada, Finland, Scotland, Japan, China, Russia, Philippines, Union of South Africa, Poland, Australia, Mexico, Wales, Bulgaria, New Zealand, Ireland, Denmark, and the United States.

Can Protection Solve the Unemployment Problem?

Or Do Causes of Economic Depression in Industry and Agriculture Alike Lie Deeper—The Special Session of Canadian Parliament Considers Problem

By M. LUCHKOVICH, M.P.

The big issue that sent the Liberal Government down to defeat was undoubtedly unemployment. It is true the Australian Treaty was a considerable factor in the rural districts but in the final analysis the passive stand-pat policy of Mr. King of leaving well enough alone was the chief reason for the overwhelming victory at the polls of the Conservative Party. Mr. King lost because of his more or less strict adherence to the somewhat fatalistic contention that "such conditions as there are in Canada today, are in the largest part owing to world-wide conditions over which no government whatever has any control." Mr. Bennett won because of the confident and optimistic note he struck and the numerous promises he made relative to the solution of this most vexatious unemployment problem.

On July 11th Mr. Bennett is reported as having said:

"The Conservative party is going to find work for all who are willing to work, or perish in the attempt. It is going to call Parliament at the earliest possible date after July 28th and take such steps as will end this tragic condition of unemployment and bring prosperity to the country as a whole. . . . Mr. King promised consideration of the problem of unemployment; I promise to end unemployment. Which plan do you like best?"

Evidently the people of Canada liked Mr. Bennett's plan best, for they gave him a mandate by virtue of a huge majority to implement his promises by whatever legislation he considers most effective in eradicating this great social evil; and in the meantime Mr. King, prompted by his own failure in this respect, warns his successful political foe that before he (Mr. Bennett) is through with the electorate of this Dominion, they will hold him responsible "to a degree which perhaps he has not anticipated for the obligations which he has assumed as a result of the office he now holds." Mr. Bourassa on the other hand takes a similar and yet different attitude.

"I fully agree," he says, "with the leader of the opposition that it is childish to imagine that this Parliament or any body in the world, even if it be composed of men of genius as these two leaders think they are, could hope to solve in fifteen days a problem which is baffling the statesmen and the economic experts of most countries of the world. . . . For my part, Mr. Speaker, I do not know what I can do but I shall certainly do my best to prevent the Government from fulfilling some of those pledges. A broken pledge is better for the country than redeeming a murderous pledge."

Will Protection Fill the Bill?

In justice, however, to the Prime Minister, I might add that he is not trying to solve the unemployment problem in fifteen days. Parliament has been called to deal with a condition and not a theory; in other words to relieve at least a part of the 200,000 men and women who find themselves without work in Canada. How will he do it? By utilizing the \$20,000,000 which Parliament voted today (September 12th) and by amending the Customs Act and the Customs Tariff, which, as has been stated in the speech from the throne, "will do much to meet the unusual conditions which now prevail."

But will protection fill the bill? Mr. Gardiner says it will not. "In free trade Great Britain," he stated, "there is a population of about 45,000,000 with an unemployment list of probably 2,000,000 people; in protectionist United States with a population of 120,000,000 the number of unemployed, as estimated by many who are in a position to know, is between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000. If you work out those figures you will find that the percentage of unemployment in the United States is at least as great if not greater than that in Great Britain. Consequently if the Government are depending upon a change in the customs tariff to meet the present unemployment problem, I am afraid that those who are not working at the present time will be greatly disappointed."

"There is every reason," says the *Canadian Unionist*, "to expect that Mr. Bennett will do his utmost to fulfill his promises to the electors. First he is committed to abolish the distress caused by unemployment, which he suggests can be done by taxing the country into prosperity. So expressed there is no reason to fear that the problem cannot be solved. There is enough wealth in Canada, and a sufficient national income, for everyone to be prosperous. What is wrong, and what causes distress, is that the income is most inequitably distributed. Taxation is a method of taking money from some people's pockets and putting it in other people's. By judicious taxation it is quite feasible to ensure that everyone shall have the necessities of life. But what causes one to question Mr. Bennett's chance in this regard is that he plans to impose his taxes not on the unearned increment of capital but on imports of consumable commodities. Even so, we will not deny that it is

possible for protective tariffs to be imposed without raising the cost of living and thus placing the greater burden on those who can least afford it, i.e., making the poor poorer. It might be done, and the mere fact that other countries have tried and failed to do it will not deter Mr. Bennett. He may have a new way of his own; we must watch his attempt with hope and sympathy."

It is needless to state that Mr. Bennett's task is a tremendous one, made all the more arduous by virtue of his promises. Faced with the grave responsibilities and grim realities of office on the one hand, and the bogey of pre-election pledges on the other, he nevertheless must somehow do something to justify himself before the Canadian public. But how can he do it?

Origin of Trouble

It is generally recognized that unemployment is not peculiar to Canada alone. "The outstanding fact," writes Mr. Morris Wilson, general manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, "in regard to the recession in Canada is that it is but one manifestation of a depression that is general in all parts of the world. The origin of the trouble was the severe contraction in credit which followed the inflation of 1928 and 1929. During a period of world adjustment, such as that which is now taking place, there can be no substantial recovery in Canada until changed conditions have enabled business to gain momentum in other countries. . . . When those forces which make for readjustment have brought about an improvement in world buying power, there will be a resumption of the expansion in Canadian business. The turn for the better can not be long delayed and there is now no less reason to believe in the productivity of Canadian resources than there was during the over-optimistic days of 1929."

According to Mr. Gardiner, depression takes place "because bank credits of every description are being withdrawn. And if the volume of goods in circulation remains the same while bank credits dwindle, we cannot circulate goods and services at the price levels to which we have been accustomed. Therefore the price level of goods and services must come down to the total volume of credit in circulation at that particular time. Under these circumstances, then, we can see how futile it is for any Government to claim that they can do away with unemployment and deal with this question of the prices of products unless they go deeper than merely tinkering with the tariff."

All of which goes to prove that unemployment is a world problem and cannot be solved by a few acts by Parliament or amendments to the customs tariff. While votes and appropriations to alleviate this condition are under the circumstances laudable and justifiable, it must be admitted that a short session of two weeks is too short to discuss this question properly. The enquiry into the causes and remedies thereof cannot be carried far enough and there is not the proper incentive to go beyond the question as ordinarily debated and get down to the root of the whole trouble.

In any case in Parliament as now



M. LUCHKOVICH, M.P.

constituted there is too much evasive argumentation, maneuvering for advantage and jockeying for position and too little attention paid to fundamentals. This possibly may be justified on the grounds that legislating is a practical business. If that is so then I presume that in the future we will have to trust the solution of this most outstanding problem to a better informed and enlightened public opinion which will somehow find adequate reflection in our law-making institutions.

Alberta Labor Annual

It is impossible to do justice in the space at our disposal to the contents of the *Alberta Labor Annual*, with which the *Alberta Labor News* on September 1st celebrated its eleventh year of service to the movement whose name it bears. The *Annual* is at least equal to the standard of its predecessors—which is to say that its 80 pages contain a series of articles by men and women outstanding in their own fields which should be read by every citizen of Alberta who is desirous of keeping in touch with vital ideas in the field of social progress. For the problems with which the Farmers are confronted and those which confront Labor have many points in common, and neither can ultimately solve its problems without a solution of both being found.

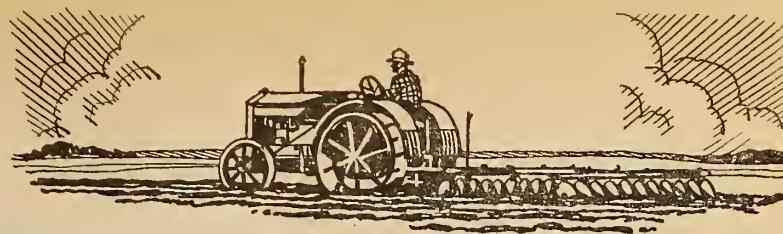
Leaders in the Canadian, British and American Labor movements whose names are familiar to all citizens who take an active interest in public affairs provide through the medium of their contributions a liberal education in various questions of the day. Among the Alberta contributors, Hon. Alex. Ross's article describing the operation of old age pensions in Alberta is especially worthy of attention, as are the articles by Mrs. William Carson, on "The New Patriotism," by Mrs. Leona R. Barritt, who deals with the serious condition of agriculture and suggests certain lines upon which a remedy must be sought; by Ald. C. L. Gibbs, M.L.A., who emphasizes the importance of raising individual standards as the condition of success in social organization, pointing out that "no amount of mechanism or organization will be able to compensate for shoddy thinking;" John W. Garnett, President, Canadian Teachers' Federation; Miss Rachel J. Coutts; by W. Ewart Turner, well-known to our readers, on mutual fire insurance; H. B. Adshead stresses a truth which those who hope for emancipation through political party leaders forget at election times that the people "will have to depend upon themselves and themselves alone for any permanent change of conditions, a change that will abolish want and poverty and misery amid plenty and riches and luxury." The subject of world peace is discussed by Miss Julia Seymour, Secretary of the Edmonton Women's Peace Group, and others.

J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., leader of the Labor group at Ottawa, stresses the necessity for thorough cultivation in the field of citizenship organization. A passage directed to his labor associates may be applied with equal force by farmers. "Steady, educational effort—a carefully planned campaign, thorough going organization—now is the time to prepare to win the next election."

Altogether the appearance of the *Annual* is one of the significant events of the year in the publishing field, and reflects the very highest credit upon the capable editor, Elmer E. Roper. The *Annual* may be obtained from *The Alberta Labor News*, Edmonton, price \$1.

BASIS OF TOLERANCE

"It is difficult for a man to realize that he is a certain kind of person of quite local importance; he attributes universal significance to his own peculiarities and endeavors to legislate for all mankind. A recognition of the fact that there are several species of mankind, whatever their biological resemblances, prevents the disappointment consequent on the inevitable frustration of unjustified hopes and leads to real tolerance." —J. W. N. Sullivan, in "Aspects of Science."



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Interests of the United Farm Women

The Special Session on Unemployment

Warwick Farm,
Edgerton, Alta:

Dear Farm Women:

Probably all the world as well as all Canada has watched with interest the workings of this Special Session of Parliament.

The last time a special session was called was during the national crisis of the world war. This time an emergency of quite a different nature had to be dealt with immediately. In a comparatively new country with a small population and immense wealth in natural resources, unemployment had reached such a state that the new government in power called this special session to deal with the situation as it had promised.

That its proceedings would be of world-wide interest we can assume, because unemployment is a world-wide problem at the present time and if we have reached the solution of the difficulty we shall have made a great contribution to the comfort and happiness of the present-day world, for lack of employment so often means lack of purchasing power and therefore want.

The \$20,000,000 Vote

Now, what was done? First, the Government brought in legislation asking Parliament to vote a sum of \$20,000,000.00 as a measure of relief of unemployment to be spent in various public works and in direct relief where it is absolutely necessary.

This money will largely be given out in grants to the Provinces and municipalities in conjunction with their expenditures. Where they give direct relief without employment, each of the three Governments, the Federal, the Provincial and the Municipal, will pay one-third. Where the municipality does public work they will be expected to pay one-half, while the other two Governments will each pay one-quarter each, but in the case of inter-provincial roads it is expected that the expense will be shared between the Provincial and Federal Governments equally.

The Federal Government will deal only with the Provincial Governments and not with the Municipalities, that is to say that any expenditure which the Municipalities decide to make with respect to getting a grant from the Federal Government under this act must first be approved by its Provincial Government.

Thus with the grants contributed by the Provincial and Municipal Governments, a sum nearly double the twenty million dollars will be spent, and spent shortly, for the bill requires that the Federal grants be spent or appropriated before March 31st, 1931.

There was a general agreement that something must be done to relieve the present situation, with the want and suffering it would bring during the winter; the chief reservations sought being that it should not be used through patronage agencies, that it should be spent within a specified time and that accounts should be properly audited.

Of course everyone realizes that this is only a very temporary solution of the problem, for once the expenditure stops these people will be thrown out of employment. Also this money is not a gift from the gods, but a loan raised which must eventually be repaid by the taxation of the people of the country.

The Tariff as a Remedy

The policy which the Government have adopted hoping to lead to a more permanent relief is rather shown in two other bills which they introduced and passed at this special session.

The first one is to give the Minister of National Revenue much greater power by allowing him to set values for tariff taxation on imports where he thinks they are unfairly competing with similar goods made in Canada. His rulings require to be accepted by the Governor-in-Council—otherwise the Cabinet.

This was opposed by those to the left of the Speaker as putting too much power in the hands of the Cabinet. Of course, under the present party system, the House carries what the Government wants owing to its majority, as the members rarely break party lines on a Government measure and what the Cabinet decides is the Government policy. The main value of others being in the House is that they voice public opinion and thus help shape future Government policies.

The second bill furthering the Government policy brought in upwards of 200 changes in the tariff rates which in nearly all cases showed a marked increase. The Government hope to discourage imports and encourage home manufacture of goods. For instance, the tariff on glass is raised to the value of the article itself. At present there is no glass manufactured in Canada; the factories had to shut down on account of the competition from Belgium which supplies us with nearly all our glass with the exception of some of the better glass coming from Great Britain and a very small importation from the United States. The Government expressed the hope that when the industry is well on its feet having a monopoly of the Canadian market it will be able to supply glass at the present prices.

Agricultural implements have been increased from about 6 per cent to 25 per cent under the general tariff, repairs on foreign machinery (largely from the U.S.) will be allowed in at the present rate until July 1st, 1931. The tariff on butter has been doubled from the Dunning budget, being now 8c British Preference, 12c intermediate and 14c general tariff. The tariff on kitchen ware, on washing machines, in fact the tariff on almost everything has increased.

This, of course, met with very strong opposition, as so many think that an increased tariff will necessarily mean increased cost to the consumer, and of course there are others who do not think at all, but assume because a Government to which they are opposed has brought it in that necessarily the measure is harmful. Still others assert that this desire to make one country self-contained at the price of

others is simply a step on the way to intense nationalism which must eventually lead to narrowness and bitterness and eventually to war.

The Government takes the stand that increased tariff should not necessarily mean increased prices and that if the manufacturers try to take advantage of it and increase their prices, the tariff will be decreased and have made provision for that in their act.

It was pointed out that although the manufacturers might be dealt with, this did not restrict retailers from charging more than the present price for their goods. The Government admitted this, but pointed out that that would be a matter for Provincial control.

Others reminded them that as the tariff is so prohibitive in many cases it is bound to make a difference in our revenue and a much smaller amount of money will be collected through the customs tariff, so that the difference will have to be made up in some other form of taxation.

Imports and Exports

Another stand was, that if through the high tariff we stop imports coming into this country from other countries, they cannot afford to take as many goods from us and will to that extent affect our export market.

The Western wheat growers feared that conditions were not bettered for them, as increased home-manufactures would mean only a slight increase in home-consumption for them and they feared the cost of production might be raised.

However, we shall see what we shall see. Credit must be given the Government that this is the first time in Canadian history that the experiment has been made of raising the tariff and trying to regulate prices at the same time. The public will watch the experiment with keenest interest.

Those who have made a study of our economic and social problems feel that the root of the trouble lies much deeper than in the tariff, and that raising and lowering its rate is but a passing remedy and not the cure for our present economic ills.

Yours sincerely,
H. ZELLA SPENCER.

Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

Hayes Cake: 1 cup sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter, 3 eggs, beaten well together; 1 level teaspoon soda stirred in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sour milk, 2 small cups flour, lemon flavoring; pour in small dripping pan, bake half an hour and cut in squares.—Miss L. A. Vacheim, Westlock.

Tomato Cream Soup: This tomato soup will not curdle and does not require the use of soda, which in some degree detracts from the fine natural flavor of the tomatoes. Rub together in a saucepan a quarter cup each of flour and softened butter, salt and pepper to taste, and, if liked, a pinch of sugar. Add to this a quart of canned or fresh tomatoes, previously rubbed through a colander. Stir



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until it boils; let boil for a couple of minutes, then add a quart of cold milk, and stir until the soup boils again. The inixture may look stringy or even as if it were curdling, but if you continue to stir it will become smooth and creamy. Enough for seven or eight persons.

"The U.F.A." Pattern Department

Send orders to *The U. F. A.* Pattern Department, Lougheed Building, Calgary, allowing ten days for receipt of pattern. Be sure to give name, address, size and number of pattern required. In some cases the customs office requires payment of seven cents duty on delivery.



6983. Girls' Dress:

Cut in $\frac{1}{4}$ Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 12 year size with long sleeves requires $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 35 inch material. With short sleeves it will require $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards. The collar and cuffs of contrasting material require 3-8 yard 35 inches wide, cut cross-wise. Price 15c.

6973. Ladies' Dress:

Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size without contrast requires $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 39 inch material. For contrasting material $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 39 inches wide is required. Price 15c.

Second Edition of Cook Book

Dear U.F.W.A. Members:

The second edition of the U.F.W.A. Cook Book will be ready for mailing the second week in October. As in the previous edition one of the introductory pages is devoted to a brief outline of achievements and aims of the U.F.W.A. The book will consist of about 220 pages, good quality paper, stiff cover with white oilcloth with blue lettering. It will con-

tain recipes from members of the U.F.W.A., also from past and present officers of the Association, and some other prominent Alberta people. There are some extra recipes in the new book, and a practically complete index.

The price including postage will be 75c. The revenue from advertising being lessened we find it necessary to make the charge a little higher than for the first edition. The proceeds from the sale will be devoted to the work of the Organization. A commission of 10c on each book will be allowed Locals, and members are asked where possible to order through the Local so that advantage may be taken of the commission; and also by ordering in quantities we can make a saving in the cost of mailing. Where not convenient to order through the Local, we shall be glad to fill orders direct. As a considerable expenditure is involved in getting out the book, we would appreciate remittance with order.

It will make a very nice Xmas gift, and we hope Locals will send in orders early. There will not be a reprint of the U.F.W.A. Cook Book. We are having 3500 printed and have already orders on our books for over 1300.

We would like to dispose of all the books by Xmas and hope to have your co-operation.

Yours fraternally,
F. BATEMAN,
Secretary.

Activities of the U.F.W.A.

The August meeting of Willow Hollow U.F.W.A. Local took the form of a social afternoon, the chief entertainment being furnished by a debate, "Resolved that a radio is of more benefit to mankind than an automobile." Mrs. Hoffman and Mrs. Kueber, for the affirmative, won over Mrs. Young and Mrs. Callahan by three votes.

Due to the busy season, attendance at the September meeting of Warner U.F.W.A. Local was small; however, reports Mrs. Roy Rains, secretary, "we attended to the ordering of more trees for the cemetery, which is what we do mostly with our money. We have beautified it very much since taking it over, and intend to do more. We also donated a little toward the School Fair fund."

The Macleod U.F.W.A. Conference will be held at High River, on October 11th, beginning at 10 a.m., according to announcements sent out by Mrs. Dwelle, Director. Mrs. Kiser and Mrs. Wyman will be speakers, and there will be a number of short addresses as well, community singing, discussion of resolutions, etc. The evening lunch will be served by High River and Windy Hill Locals.

Poland was the subject of answers to the roll call at the last meeting of Crerar U.F.W.A. Local, states a report from Mrs. O. I. Elgaaen, the secretary. The bulletin on Health by Mrs. Banner, was read by the president and proved interesting to the members; Mrs. L. Lewis gave a paper, "The House in Which We Live"; and Rev. J. Rodvik gave an interesting speech on health training and co-operation. Mrs. L. Baird, the hostess, served a dainty lunch.

Gleichen U.F.W.A. recently paid a visit to the new Government Indian School on the Blackfoot Reserve, afterwards holding a business meeting at the home of Mrs. J. C. Buckley, where lunch was served. Mrs. W. H. McKeever, secretary, writes: "We have had some very interesting papers by the members during the summer. In August, we met at the home of Mrs. H. H. Ellis, when Mr. Thornhill, of the Department of Agriculture, gave us a very instructive talk on the culling of chickens, etc."

Turin U.F.W.A. Local held one of the most interesting meetings of the season at the home of the presi-

dent, Mrs. E. Stauth, when Mrs. Handley gave an interesting and instructive paper on "Training for Better Citizenship." Mrs. B. W. Baines and Mrs. J. Bunn gave "the most interesting items from *The U.F.A.*" and the president presented prizes to the winners in the Local's second flower show—Mesdames J. Bunn, A. Mitchell, W. Rowley and E. Stauth. Mrs. Mitchell, vice-president, presented a silver cup to a new U.F.W.A. baby—a regular custom in this Local. Then the members and visitors present gave a shower for a needy mother who was very appreciative of the neighborly assistance.

"Delinquent Children" was the title of a valuable paper given recently to Standard U.F.W.A. Local by Mrs. D. Kelly. Mrs. Kelly gave the cause of delinquent children, in a general way, as "delinquent parents" and as methods of prevention recommended stricter marriage laws, sterilization of the mentally deficient, and a better realization of the duties of the parents towards children. She deplored the fact that there were recently 257 young people of 16 to 21 years of age in Canadian jails and penitentiaries. Mrs. Kelly gave a comprehensive outline of the Borstal system which had been used successfully in England and advocated the establishing of similar institutions in Canada for youthful offenders against the law.

Mrs. M. E. Beaton, of Excelsior U.F.W.A. Local, writes that the visit of the travelling clinic to Whitchurch, sponsored by the Local, was most successful; the Local feel that much good was done, and appreciate the efficient manner in which the work was carried on by the doctors and nurses, and their kindness to the children in their care. Mrs. Beaton writes: "A large number of parents and children from Whitchurch and outlying schools gathered at the Community Hall on July 31st, where the children were examined in systematic order, each child being given a doctor's record form. Practically every child present was vaccinated for smallpox, and much dental work was done. Next day, the surgical work was done. The Community Hall presented the appearance of a real hospital, cots and beds filled the main hall, while the new kitchen made an ideal and spacious operating room; and the waiting room left nothing to be desired as a dental office. All operations were successful, and all children were able to leave the same evening or the following morning."

"One of the most successful dances held in this district for many months took place at the J. McBeth farm, on September 12th," says a report from Mrs. W. A. Lyons, secretary of Baintree U.F.W.A. Local. "About 200 persons felt the lure of a barn dance, and drove through very muddy roads. A sheep from the flock of J. Molinnus was raffled, and won by S. Lacey. Around midnight the dancers enjoyed the chicken sandwiches, cake and coffee which the ladies had prepared.

Much appreciation was expressed to the McBeths for their hospitality. The Baintree U.F.A. and U.F.

TWELVE GRANDMOTHERS



Albright U.F.W.A. Local entertained twelve grandmothers at their August meeting, which was "Grandmothers' Day," reports Mrs. E. Eastman, secretary. Community singing, a short program and contest, with lunch, made a very pleasant afternoon.

W.A. Locals hope this is only a beginning of the many social gatherings they are planning to enjoy this winter; they also wish to thank everyone who contributed to the success of the evening."

Mrs. F. E. Crawford writes that Grand Meadow U.F.W.A. Local has had a good year; "although we were favored by not having a Provincial election here, we feel proud of having a man like our Premier to represent us." At the May meeting there was an appropriate roll call, "Where Our Mothers Were Born," and a paper on Queen Victoria; in July there was another excellent paper, "Helping the Boys Through the 'Teen Age Successfully';" in August the husbands and families of the members accompanied them to a picnic at Jackfish Lake, for an enjoyable afternoon. The September meeting was rather out of the ordinary. The program was given over to the grandmothers of the Local; the three eldest being 76, 76 and 77 years of age; one of them gave a splendid recitation, another had her spinning wheel and carded and spun yarn; there were old songs, recitations, and a short sketch, followed by lunch.

Wing: "I hear that your next-door neighbours have got a new organ. Do you know how many stops it has?"

Wong: "About three a day—for meals."

A PROVIDER

"Is your husband much of a provider Malindy?"

"He ain't nothing else, ma'am. He's gwine to get some new furniture, providin' he gets the money; he's gwine to get the money, providin' he goes to work; he's gwine to work, providin' the job suits him. I never see such a providin' man in all mah days."

U.S. Institute of Co-operation

The seventh summer session of the American Institute of Co-operation will be held at the agricultural college at Manhattan, Kansas, in June, 1931. Preparations are being made for an attendance of 3,000 persons during the week of June 8th, when conferences of nation-wide scope are scheduled for co-operative executives on problems affecting all commodities. Delegates are expected from every agricultural state as well as from Canada, Europe, Australia and South America. Special emphasis is to be devoted to problems of grain and livestock marketing.

At the fourth World's Poultry Congress to be held at the Crystal Palace, London, England, July 22-30, 1930, Canada will have a total of 863 birds in competitive entries, also 453 exhibition birds and 244 production birds. Exhibits of ducks, geese, pigeons and rabbits will also be there from the Dominion.

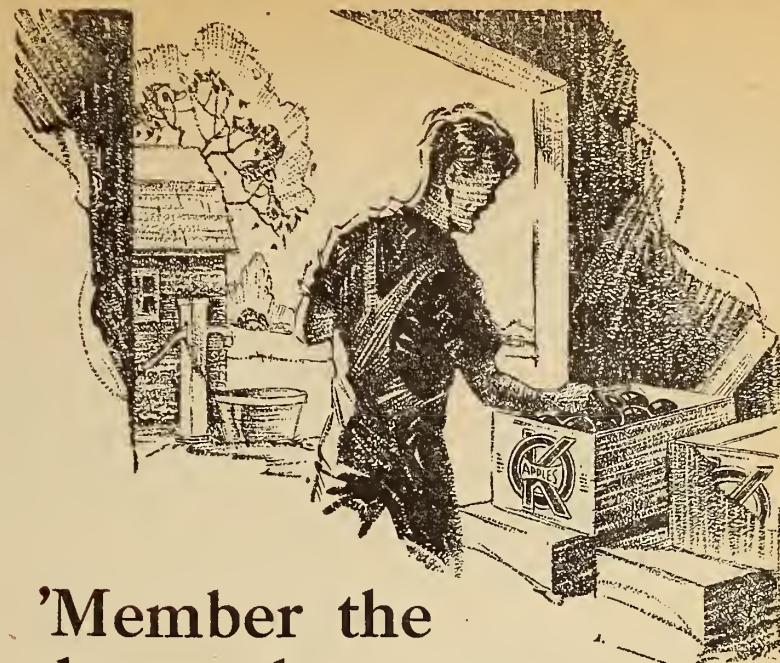
EX POST MORTEM

Tourist—What's that crowd down at the courthouse?

Native—O, they're trying the case o' Sam Johnson, suh.

Tourist—Sam Johnson! Why, that was the man that was lynched yesterday, wasn't it?

Native—Yaas, suh; but today some of the boys got to feelin' curious to know whether he was innocent or guilty, suh. —*Montreal Star*.



'Member the days when you reached for an Apple!

EVERY time you went out—when you were young—didn't next to the seeds taste nice?—you even eat a seed or two! Today Apples have been brought to perfection by the "OK" organization and wherever you go the "OK" trademark is your guide for good apples. Let the children have plenty—and let the family eat plenty of sauce and dumplings and pies!

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 1. Intermediate Automobile Servicing. 2. Battery and Ignition for Garagemen.
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Also special short courses of from 3 to 5 weeks.

Day Course fees, \$17.00 to \$30.00.

Evening Course fees, \$10.00.

Write for annual announcement giving further details.

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Principal

U. F. A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

The Advantage of High School Education to the Average Junior U.F.A. Member

The amount of our high school education we are able to attain is usually determined by our environment. We find the largest per cent of those who quit school at grade eight live on a farm, and due to distance from school, shortage of funds, bad crops, shortage of labor or some similar cause, are unable to continue their high school training.

High school education is to the average Junior what teaching and publicity work is to a Senior. It widens the members' outlook, deepens their understanding, and so makes their lifework much more comprehensible.

The time was when farming and several other occupations as well, were just a matter of hard labor from daylight till dark without any brain working at all. In other words a strong back and a weak mind was all that was required to get along. But times have changed, farming is today a profession in itself with a number of other professions woven about it. To be a successful farmer you must know a number of trades such as blacksmithing, carpentering, stock raising and feeding to some extent and crops, weeds, and harmful insects real well.

This type of higher education can be attained to a very marked degree in our Provincial schools of agriculture during the winter months when there is very little to be done on the farm.

So much for the reasons why we should not miss any opportunity of bettering our

education. Let us review some of its advantages.

Supposing a person is farming and has crop failures through hail, drought or frost for a number of consecutive years, what is his chance of changing his vocation to advantage to get square with the world, unless he has a high school education? With one he can demand a salary sufficient to recompense his losses within a fairly short time.

A high school education enables Juniors to express their opinion in public meetings in such a way as to leave a good impression with their audience as regards their ability, character and intelligence.

Now what is our decision? Are we going to take advantage of the efforts our parents are putting forth, to give us an education, to enable us to live a comfortable life on sufficient earnings to give moderate luxuries and a fair existence? Or are we going to belong to that class of people who live in a hand to mouth fashion working hard and long to earn a meagre living? Being a wandering nomad; helping some person of higher education to save money and finally live in luxury? A person hired in this way has no home, cannot enjoy the happiness and self-content of those of the first class. I would choose the former.

FRANCIS LESLIE,
Director for Acadia.

The 3 F's Juniors



On July 20th the 3 F's Junior Local of Veteran met at the home of Evelyn and Ethelyn Walker. Most of the business part of the meeting was spent arranging and practising for the Junior Program to take place at Gooseberry Lake on August 2nd. The extreme heat of the afternoon was forgotten when a delightful picnic lunch was served, writes Juanita Paulson, secretary.

On August 20th the Juniors and U.F.W.A. met at a joint meeting when Mrs. D. H. Stiles and Juanita Paulson were hostesses. The Juniors enjoyed being witnesses to a "model meeting" as the ladies held their business session first. The afternoon was greatly enjoyed by everyone. Lunch was served to more than fifty members and guests.

Junior News Items

At the last meeting of Burlington Junior U.F.A. it was decided to have a Shadow Social and Dance on September 26th to raise funds to repair the cemetery, reports Hilda Jensen, secretary. On September 20th the Juniors are having a special meeting to arrange for a Hallowe'en program. It is thought to have a Hallowe'en party and perhaps a play.

On September 30th, 24 Beddington Juniors surprised Elizabeth Fairweather, who is leaving to train for a nurse in Calgary, at her home. A most enjoyable time was spent in playing games and dancing and the senior member, Mr. P. C. Lewis, presented Miss Fairweather with a French Ivory toilet set. Best wishes go with Miss Fairweather for success in her new work.

On July 25th Cavendish Junior Local was reorganized, reports Evelyn Gilham, secretary. Thirteen members signed the roll call and six more have joined since. The following officers were elected: president, Antonena Keineik; vice-president, Frank Gilham; secretary-treasurer, Evelyn Gilham; supervisors, Mrs. S. G. Lennox, and Mrs. L. K. Saul. So far four dances have been held and \$48.50 collected. The meetings are held every two weeks. With some of the funds the Local purchased baseball equipment.

CHANGING YOUR ADDRESS

(By Post Office Department)

After supper Mrs. B—— tactfully but firmly broke the news that she had found a lovely new house and that they will move on the 1st of the month. All protests from Mr. B—— were effectually silenced while his dreams of a wonderfully planned garden around the old home vanished.

At last the new house is occupied, and Mrs. B—— congratulates herself on the fact that everything was managed beautifully, not a single thing was overlooked before moving. Yet somehow there is a feeling of disappointment that her friends and relations have not thought it worth while to write, as strange to say, not a single letter has been received for nearly two weeks now. A family council is held, and it is proved conclusively that the Postmaster is the sole cause of the trouble, and as a result a demand is sent to him, to deliver the mail which they know he is holding back. The following day they receive a courteous reply informing them that it is regretted they failed to notify the Post Office of their new address, and not having it, their mail had been returned to the senders marked —

"Removed." "Address unknown."

Are you going to be one of the thousands who will move this year without promptly notifying the Post Office of your new address.

If you are a subscriber to a magazine or newspaper, it is essential to notify your publisher also.

"Alfalfa in Alberta" is the title of an interesting and useful booklet issued by the Department of Extension, University of Alberta, Edmonton. James R. Fryer, of the Department of Field Crops of the University, is the author.

SCHOOLBOY HOWLERS

In the United States people are put to death by elocution.

What did the Israelites do when they came out of the Red Sea? They dried themselves.

They gave the Duke of Wellington a lovely funeral. It took six men to carry the bear.

THE FUTURE OF AGRICULTURE

(Continued from page 5)

and that each and everyone should do his or her best to measure up to the responsibilities and opportunities at home, by producing the quality of commodity which will be in demand in the Old Country markets, and to produce these commodities as economically as possible, so that the price to the consumer may not be prohibitive, and at the same time there may be a profit to the man who produces.

It is possible that arrangements may be made whereby we will enjoy a preference in the British market—that remains to be seen, but I am of the opinion that greater economic co-operation within the Empire in one form or another is certain to result, whereby it will be possible for all of our Canadian farm products to be profitably disposed of in the markets of Great Britain.

Revolution in Agricultural Exports

In the last ten years a revolution has been taking place in Canada's agricultural exports which has had much less attention than it deserves. Canada has steadily increased her total agricultural exports, but the increase has been caused entirely by grain. In all other farm products there has been a decrease. The following figures briefly set out the facts. In 1920 we exported 70 million bushels of wheat—in 1929 we exported 370 million bushels of wheat—an increase of 293 million bushels in nine years. The value of the wheat exported in 1920 was \$185,000,000; the value of the wheat exported in 1929 was \$428,000,000—an increase of \$243,000,000. The total value of the meat exported in 1920 was \$96,000,000; the total value of meat exported in 1929 was \$19,000,000—a decrease of \$77,000,000. The total value of the dairy products exported in 1920 was \$56,000,000; the total value in 1929 was \$35,000,000—a decrease of \$21,000,000. The total value of eggs exported in 1920 was \$3,500,000; the total value in 1929 was \$319,000—a decrease of \$3,181,000.

In a period of ten years, therefore, our total grain exports, including coarse grains as well as wheat, increased from \$220,000,000 to \$476,000,000—an increase of \$256,000,000; whereas our total animal products in the same period decreased from \$156,000,000 to \$55,000,000—a decrease of \$101,000,000.

Let us then look at the other side of the question and consider very briefly some of the points of interest in connection with imports into the British market of a few of the staple food products that Canada can produce in abundance and of excellent quality. Great Britain imported last year 717½ million pounds of butter from 30 Empire and foreign countries. This is a striking example of the capacity of the British market for imports of this product under normal trade conditions. Eleven Empire countries supplied approximately 41½ per cent of last year's butter imports. New Zealand headed the list with 20.5 per cent of the imports. Canada's share in these imports was 96 lbs. of butter. Imagine! Canada in 1929 only sending 896 lbs. of butter to Great Britain as her contribution to the 717½ million pounds of butter that were produced outside of Great Britain and consumed within Great Britain. How much did Canada send in the previous five years? In 1924 we sent 2½ per cent of all the butter shipped into Great Britain; in 1925—3 per cent; in 1926—approximately 1 per cent; and in 1927 and 1928 only a small fraction of 1 per cent.

Britain's import of butter from nineteen foreign countries amounted to 58.6 per cent of the total imports in 1929—Denmark leading with 34.4 per cent. It is interesting here to note that Canada's total production of butter in 1929 was 264 million pounds. The Canadian exports for the year amounted to about 1½ million pounds; although, as previously stated, only 896 lbs. went to Great Britain. The imports to Canada, mainly from New Zealand, amounted to approximately 36 million pounds. Hence, Canada's butter production in 1929 fell short by 34½ million pounds of supplying her own demand.

With the cancellation of the New Zealand Treaty in October it is expected that a new impetus will be given to the dairy industry.

A Great Opportunity

If the belief that I have previously expressed should be justified and a great market in Great Britain opened to the butter-producing countries of the Empire, and the market now available to foreign countries made available to those within the Empire, then Great Britain's consumption would automatically attract the product of New Zealand to Great Britain and away from Canada, thus giving to the dairy industry in Canada an opportunity to sell their own product in their own country and the possibility of a great share of the British market.

To proceed then briefly with a review of imports of other commodities into Great Britain, we find that 990 million pounds of bacon were imported in 1928—of which Canada supplied 3.4 per cent. 106 million pounds of ham were imported, Canada supplying 12.1 per cent. Over 300 million dozen of eggs were imported, of which Canada supplied 2 per cent, and in 1929 the export of eggs dropped still further behind. 55 million pounds of poultry were imported, of which Canada supplied one-half of 1 per cent. It will, therefore, be seen that there is an enormous opportunity for Canada to dispose of almost unlimited quantities of farm produce in Britain's markets.

It was my privilege to visit Great Britain a few years ago and to spend some time in investigating the possibility of a market for our farm products. One of the lasting impressions received on that visit was the vast consuming power of the United Kingdom; the high standard of efficient distribution; the excellent manner in which most of the commodities are prepared and packed for market; and most important of all, that uniformity in the product and regularity in the supply are essential in placing certain products in first position on that market. Finally, I was impressed with the fact that practically every country whose products set the price for all, has achieved that end only after well-organized national effort.

How to Create Confidence

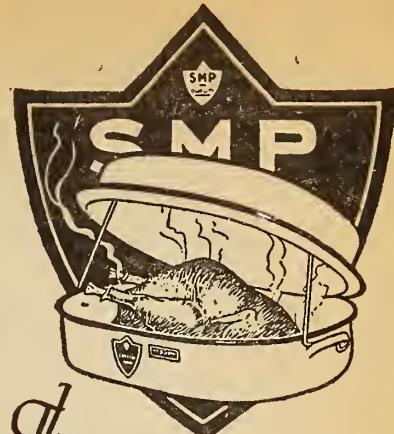
I was impressed with the fact at every turn where my investigations proceeded, that Canada does not offer enough agricultural products, nor is she nearly regular enough in her supply. If we are going to create trade confidence in Great Britain, more attention must be paid to standardizing and grading our various products. I would be strongly in favor of having a distinct and attractive brand to designate all Canadian products. If standardizing, grading and branding of products are applied, it is natural that buyers will purchase entirely on the classification of the commodity, provided the quality of the material is always up to the standard advertised.

I believe that in Great Britain the buying power of the consumer is increasing and the market for all classes of food stuffs is becoming stronger, as indicated by the statistics I have given. Having regard to the strong competition which we must continually face from other countries, we should endeavor to secure our position. I believe more than ever that our future as an agricultural country rests largely in our trade development with the Motherland. Let me emphasize again that the British importer pays according to quality. He does business on an exceedingly large scale and likes to deal with those who give him regular volume. Quality goods will find an outlet even on a loaded market, and it seems almost impossible to saturate the British market with these quality goods.

In conclusion we must learn the lesson of efficient production and merchandising of the products of our labor. If this is accomplished there is an opportunity of enormously expanding our trade with Great Britain; but we must remember that we can only reap this benefit if we are prepared to give quality and continuous quantity at a price which does not demand a sacrifice on the part of the consumer in Great Britain.

If we can meet these conditions, the great Empire trade object can be accomplished; i.e., economic co-operation within the Empire.

And if the two great human motives—the sentimental and the economic—can be attached to the great forward movement within the British Empire it will be impregnable.



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SPENCER ON TARIFF CHANGES

(Continued from page 7)

products, the prices of which appear to be going lower every day, particularly in grain. To show the situation in Western Canada, and how the people there look upon this particular budget, I wish to read a telegram which I received this morning from the vice-president of the United Farmers of Alberta, the one organized body of men representing agriculture in the Province:

"The executive committee of the United Farmers of Alberta hereby go on record as endorsing the clear and forceful presentation by E. J. Garland, M.P., in the House of Commons on September 18th of the disastrous conditions facing the farm people of Western Canada, and the imperative need for effective steps to be taken to deal with the condition as one of major urgency. We deplore the failure of the Dominion Government to provide any substantial measure of relief for agriculture, while on the contrary under the guise of assisting the unemployed they propose to add to the burdens borne by the primary producers, and the consumers, by extending the special privileges already enjoyed by the manufacturing industries. In the name of the farmers in this Province we declare that the present distress in the industry of agriculture is the most vitally important and pressing problem facing the Canadian Parliament, and should be given precedence by the Government of the day over all other Parliamentary business whatsoever. Copy of wire also being sent Premier Bennett for the executive."

H. E. SCHOLEFIELD
Vice-President.

I quote that because it expresses very emphatically and clearly the opinion of most of the farmers of the Province from which I have the honor to come. I again regret that owing to the imperial conference taking place so soon, the government of the day have felt it imperative to close this House either today or Monday, which does not allow the representatives of the people in Parliament assembled a sufficient opportunity to express their views on this particular question.

Mr. Campbell's Views

Mr. Campbell, Progressive member for Mackenzie, stated: I want to support what the hon. member for Battle River has just stated with respect to the increased duties on repairs to agricultural implements. Take for instance, a company like the John Deere Plow Company. They have sold tens of millions of dollars' worth of farm implements throughout Western Canada. Instantly a very greatly increased duty is put on repairs to these implements. I am not going to enter at the present moment into an argument as to whether this is the best policy or not. I just wish to point out that the farmers throughout Western Canada already own a large quantity of these American implements and now without any previous notice the cost of their repairs goes up tremendously. I would suggest to the Prime Minister that with respect to repairs at least he defer the application of this for a year. It is possible that the effect of this increased tariff will be to induce some of these American companies to come over here and establish branch factories in Canada. I trust this will be the case; otherwise the farmers who have purchased these implements will be penalized severely in years to come. I would appeal to the Prime Minister in connection with at least these implement repairs to defer the imposition of the increased tariff for a year. I would suggest that the item be left as it is, with a proviso that the duty be not applied for a year. It is

only fair to those farmers who bought these implements under low duties, expecting that they would be able to secure the parts they required for repairs. This will tremendously increase the cost of those repairs.

Mr. Bennett: The hon. gentleman's representations have engaged our attention and I think something may be done to meet the view he has expressed as to making it impossible to tax parts that might be brought in, at any rate before being manufactured in this country, for agricultural implements acquired from foreign countries.

Garland Discusses Farmers' Plight

Mr. E. J. Garland (Bow River): If there is one striking fact with regard to the budget which is now proposed, it is that in it there is no provision whatever that offers in any way any assistance to agriculture in Western Canada.

The western wheat grower is at the moment pauperized. He is almost without hope. But during the last campaign Conservatives of all stripes offered to him pledges, promises of immediate relief, promises that a way would be blasted to the markets of the world. In that "blasting" speech which has caused more blasting than any other speech that has ever been uttered, we were told that a way would be blasted for our wheat to the markets of the world, while the western farmer stands aghast at the problem which now faces him. What he is going to do this winter I do not know. I saw tens of thousands of acres of land bereft of their crop this year and thousands of farmers bereft of every dollar of cash they had. Those farmers have nothing but debts piled high upon them. The problem of unemployment, ghastly and serious as it is, is the problem of men who have nothing, it is true, but the prairie wheat grower to-day has less than nothing for he has piled on top of the penury which faces him on account of climatic and world conditions, debts that he has accumulated over the last three years and the last two years in particular.

Mr. LaVergne: He owns his land.

Mr. Garland (Bow River): The ignorance of the hon. gentleman is striking.

Mr. LaVergne: What is the difference between the western farmer and the Quebec farmer?

Mr. Garland (Bow River): My hon. friend should travel west and he would know. The mortgage companies and banks own our lands.

Mr. Cotnam: The same in the east.

Mr. Garland (Bow River): Why does the hon. gentleman say we own our lands? There could be no more stupid utterance in this house. The Quebec farmer is not in any better position, if conditions are the same in the east.

Mr. LaVergne: But we are not complaining.

Mr. Garland (Bow River): No, unfortunately the farmer of Quebec is not represented in this house; certainly he is not represented on this side of the house. I have not heard his cause defended with any eloquence; very rarely in the last nine years has his cause been mentioned. In fact, I have heard reference concerning the Quebec farmer to the effect that he was well satisfied, that he was milking some cows, that he was content with his lot and he did not aspire to motor cars

or better living conditions, modern electricity and modern plumbing.

To return to western conditions may I refer to a press despatch published in June, 1930, announcing that a group of Canadian insurance and mortgage companies had foreclosed on about 848,000 acres of farm lands—nearly 1,000,000 acres. Those lands in the prairie provinces were taken over, and the insurance and mortgage companies were organizing them into large unit farms or groups of farms.

Even the great Canadian Pacific Railway provides me with a striking illustration, and I wish the leader of the Government (Mr. Bennett) were here this afternoon to hear what I have to say. In the municipality of Keoma, which happens to be in my own constituency, and which is one small portion of that immense five million acre block controlled by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the railway secured quit claim deeds to, or dispossessed, some 17,765 acres of land involving the lives of 110 families. In one municipality the action of that railway company affected 110 families. The farmer was ordered to sign quit claim deeds in return for one dollar, and I was told by one gentleman that he did not receive his dollar. The farmers gave quit claim deeds, and then in order to avoid censure for its unjust and drastic action the railway company said, "We will be willing to rent your lands to you for one year, subject to sale." Who would want to rent a wheat farm for one year? It was a definite form of eviction.

Help for Farmers in
Transporting Feed

We quote the following from the debate on the \$20,000,000 relief bill:

Mr. Speakman: I did not hear the Prime Minister quite distinctly when he outlined the purposes for which this money might be spent, but I gathered that one of those purposes would be the transporting or assisting in the transport of feed or other farm products from one district to another. The Prime Minister knows this country so well that I need not point out to him that the need is very real and very acute in some of the rural districts where hail and cutworm have taken toll of the crops. If it lies within the scope of this resolution, some money should be expended in giving assistance in transporting feed and seed from the districts where these commodities are plentiful to those districts where the crops have been entirely destroyed.

I have one other suggestion to make, and that is to use a small part of this money to encourage the use by our railways of Canadian steam coal in the place of American coal. I am familiar with the Brazeau coal area, where the extent of potential unemployment is very great. A very good grade of coal is produced in this area, and I suggest that consideration be given to the payment out of this fund to the railways of Canada of an amount equal to the difference in cost between the Canadian and American coal, especially in those areas where it is just on the balance line as to which coal will be used. I believe that a small payment would make up the difference and I do not think that any money could be better spent or would bring better results in the way of increasing employment.

Mr. Bennett: One of the objects in inserting in the proposed measure the

words which I read was to meet that situation.

Mr. Speakman: I am very glad to hear that. I did not hear distinctly and I did not want to take the risk of this matter being passed over.

Financing the Relief Bill

In the report of the debate on the relief bill, the following appears in Hansard:

Mr. Irvine: I would ask the Prime Minister if he would not consider financing this expenditure in exactly the same way as was done in connection with the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific and in connection with certain necessary expenditures of the Government of that day under Sir Robert Borden, while Sir Thomas White was Minister of Finance. I have here the statute providing for an expenditure of \$26,000,000, which was issued in Dominion notes, when there was no security behind them except the security of Canada. I do not suggest that the way to cure unemployment is to start a dollar factory or mill in Ottawa, turning out all the dollars we can spend. I know some ignorant critic might understand me to mean that, but surely we have no such critics in this house. I would suggest that the same thing might be done in this instance as was done in the case I have cited, which would in the immediate present create an increased purchasing power. Then subsequently it could be taxed back through the consolidated revenue fund, providing for a retirement of part each year, extending the cancellation over a number of years. Will the Prime Minister give consideration to that suggestion?

Cooe on Freight Costs

In the unemployment relief debate, Hansard reports Mr. Cooe as follows:

Mr. Cooe: I wish to make one or two remarks in regard to the provision for defraying costs of distribution of the products of field and farm. The Prime Minister stated that it was possible that this defraying of costs could be carried out. A good deal of the grain threshed this year will not be able to move unless the government gives some assistance in paying the freight on the grain.

Take even No. 1 wheat. After the farmer has delivered it to the Pool he gets an initial payment of 60 cents. He has to deduct from that freight, elevator and commission charges amounting to 18 cents, and threshing I have put down very conservatively at 12 cents, which would leave the farmer 30 cents a bushel after he delivered the grain to the elevator. Then he must pay the cost of delivering the wheat, pay for the twine, for stooking, repairs to machinery, and so on. I doubt therefore whether he would have anything left to pay for the necessities of life, and he would be in exactly the same position as the laborer in the city who was unemployed; he would be unable to provide for his family. This man belongs to a class that produces a lot of new wealth in this country every year; he is engaged in one of our most important industries, and I think that no case of greater need for assistance can be brought forward under this appropriation of \$20,000,000 than that of the men who are producing grain. Even without the promises that were made during the election, assistance should be given to them, although the promises furnish an additional reason why that should be done.

(Further significant quotations held over)

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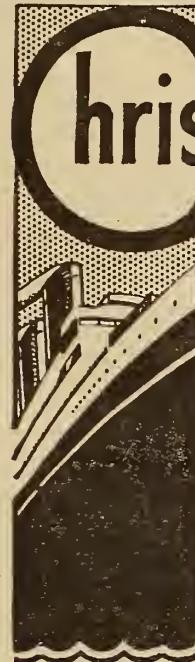
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"Megantic"	Montreal	Nov. 27	Southampton, Havre, London
"Bergensfjord"	Halifax	Nov. 27	Bergen, Stavanger, Oslo
"Antonia"	Montreal	Nov. 28	Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool
"Doric"	Montreal	Nov. 28	Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool
"Drottningholm"	Halifax	Dec. 1	Gothenburg
"Kosciuszko"	Halifax	Dec. 6	Copenhagen, Danzig
"Stuttgart"	Halifax	Dec. 8	Southampton, Boulogne, Bremen
"Westernland"	Halifax	Dec. 7	Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp
"Tuscania"	Halifax	Dec. 8	Plymouth, London
"Gripeholm"	Halifax	Dec. 8	Gothenburg
"Frederick VIII"	Halifax	Dec. 11	Christiansand, Oslo, Copenhagen
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CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

W-O

NEWS FROM THE ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Governments Take Steps to Educate Producer in Marketing of
Hogs—Bacon Demonstrations—Market Letter of Saskatchewan
Livestock Pool



By DONALD MacLEOD

A large amount of money and energy has been spent in the past by our Governments in an effort to educate the producer to raise a better quality of hogs. The writer confesses that he has never been very sympathetic towards such efforts, not because the end in view was not a desirable one, but because we had a deep conviction that the educational seeds which our Departments of Agriculture were so lavish in broadcasting would never fall on fertile soil so long as the marketing of our hog products was left to blunder along in the wasteful and unscientific manner which at a certain stage in its development is a part and parcel of the competitive system.

And having had that grouchy feeling during the last 5 or 6 years, we are naturally somewhat elated because our Governments have at last made a gesture towards educating the producer in the marketing of his product as well as in producing and feeding bacon type hogs.

Beginning on October 13th to November 11th the Dominion and Provincial Governments in conjunction with the Livestock Pool are putting on bacon demonstrations at several points in the Province. The Dominion Department of Agriculture will be represented by M. A. Millan, chief of the swine and sheep division, who will outline the reasons for the Bacon Hog Policy; also Mr. Wilde, who will give actual cutting demonstrations including home curing.

The speakers provided by the Provincial Government will be Prof. Sackville, who will deal with "Feeding and Management," and Dr. Talbot, who will discuss "Parasites."

A. B. Claypool, President of the Livestock Pool, will lecture on "Co-operative Marketing." The itinerary of the demonstrations, subject to minor changes which may be made later, and advertised by the Department of Agriculture, will be as follows:

October 13-14—Didsbury, Bentley and Eckville.

October 20—Hughenden, Daysland and Camrose.

October 27—Hairy Hill, Mundare and Innisfree.

November 4th—St. Paul and Waskatenau.

November 11—Taber, Magrath and Cardston.

We can readily think of several other important points in the Province where the demonstrations could be put on to a great advantage, but it will be seen that the period between harvesting operations and the probable advent of cold weather would not permit a larger program.

We are looking forward to the success of these demonstrations justifying the continuance of them during the next few years, in which period we would hope that the Province could be more evenly covered.

Our sister organization, the Saskatchewan Live Stock Pool, we are pleased to note, is making splendid progress and is fast becoming a strong factor in the marketing of live stock in that Province.

Its weekly market letter, which we understand goes to all its members, con-

ains, in addition to the usual market prices, etc., a great deal of educational matter which makes a strong appeal to us, and which we are prompted to reproduce herewith.

From time to time we receive letters complaining about the way that the Pool has graded hogs. These letters cover all the markets. Officers of the Local Shipping Associations should make it clear that the grading of hogs is carried out by Government graders just the same as wheat grading is carried out by Government graders. These men are carrying out difficult work in what we believe to be as capable and satisfactory a manner as can be done. There are times when the grading is protested by representatives of the Pool and now and again changes are made. This work is being carried out by men appointed by the Dominion Livestock branch with a view to creating a uniformity in the grades and to establish standards that will make Canada bacon products of a high standard. Unless this standard of grading is maintained, it means a lower level of prices on all our hogs and lowered consumption of hog products in Canada and more difficulty in establishing markets abroad.

Shrink in hogs from point of shipment to the market is one of the problems that is most difficult to meet. A week ago there was received a load of hogs at one of the markets, and on being put on feed before weighing up, the hogs practically refused to eat anything. In view of this the load was held over until the afternoon to be fed again before weighing. They fed somewhat better in the afternoon, but the gain in weight from off-car to selling weight was very small. The men in charge of this work had gone to particular pains to get the normal increase in weight but these hogs had received some feed or handling prior to reaching the yards that put them off their feed. The result was a letter of indignant protest on the light gain in weight, and the fact that the hogs were held over until the afternoon for weighing. In respect to this matter members of the Association are requested wherever possible to visit the Sales Agencies and see how their stock is handled and become fully acquainted with the operations of the association, and also the supervision that is given weighing by Government officials at the stock yards. Only by a knowledge of this is it possible to correctly judge the efficiency of the yard operations of the association.

* * *

This week the Canadian Livestock Co-operative is starting on its way the first shipment of cattle to Great Britain. This shipment is made up of cattle secured in Alberta and at St. Boniface. There were not enough supplies available to secure a shipment from Saskatchewan markets. This shipment is going direct from the Canadian Livestock Co-operative to the Co-operative Wholesale Society in Great Britain, and will be the first time that cattle went direct from the producer in Canada to the consumer in Great Britain, being handled only by their co-operative organizations.

* * *

In a recent letter we stated that the Hon. Robert Weir, Minister of Agriculture, was a member of the Livestock Pool, and that for this reason he would appreciate that the problem of marketing was one of the real problems before agriculture. Members of the Association will be interested to note that D. L. Burgess, who was superintendent for District No. 6 of the Livestock Pool, has been chosen by the Hon. Robert Weir to act as his private secretary. The Association regrets the loss of Mr. Burgess, but we believe that in his new sphere of work he can be of great value to the co-operative movement.

* * *

There has been drawn to our attention an amendment to the Criminal Code, which was passed at the last session of Parliament, Section 544:

"5A. No railway company shall allow any railway

truck, horsebox or other vehicle used for carrying cattle or other domestic animals or birds on the railway to be overcrowded so as to cause unnecessary suffering to such cattle, or other domestic animals or birds therein.

"5B. No railway company shall permit any bull of mature age to be carried on its railway in the railway car with other cattle unless the said bull is securely tied by the head."

Shipping Managers should make particular note in regard to this.

* * *

In times like these we are likely to criticise very severely the work in regard to our co-operative movement, forgetting that conditions the world over which are dominated by the capitalistic system, are in a desperate condition so far as agriculture and working people are concerned; and in looking for bright spots in this situation or any influence that is making headway towards preventing such occurrences in the future, we will find these associated with some co-operative enterprise; and in those countries where co-operation is making the greatest headway we find that there is the steady development towards better times.

* * *

For some years past Mr. Turnbull of Onoway has made a name for himself as a producer of bacon hogs.

In three shipments recently received by the Pool from the Onoway Association, Mr. Turnbull had 110 hogs, 72 of which graded selects, 6 only graded butcher and the balance bacon. As Mr. Turnbull is not a professional breeder of pure bred hogs we cannot be accused of boosting his breeding stock, but we do believe that there are many well known breeding establishments who do not raise the same percentage of bacon hogs which he succeeds in doing year after year.

* * *

Now that the rush of harvesting is about over we suggest to the members of the Livestock Pool that they devote some time to studying the problems of their marketing associations and the Central organization. Resolutions which our associations are desirous of having published for the information of other associations should be sent in from time to time so that our space in *The U. F. A.* can be made use of.

NEWS OF WHEAT POOL

(Continued from page 9)

He signed a contract with the Pool in March, 1924, and he renewed this contract for another five-year period in January, 1928, his contract expiring with the 1932 crop. That there is no mistake in this is proved by a notation in Mr. Forke's own writing: 'Send all mail to Ottawa.' If Mr. Forke is not delivering his wheat to the Pool this year then he is violating the contract he made with his farmer neighbors and is liable to the penalties provided in the contract.

"It is a matter of extreme regret to me as president of the Manitoba Wheat Pool that Mr. Forke, who has in the past given me assurances of his faith in the Pool, should come forward with the flimsiest of excuses for disowning his membership in the Pool, at a time when thousands upon thousands of Pool farmers are stand-

ing firmly by their organization despite the difficulties and hardships they are enduring; difficulties which will certainly press very lightly upon Mr. Forke as compared with the vast majority of Manitoba farmers."

Mr. Burnell has since received a telegram from Mr. Forke and the subject is now under correspondence between them. It is important, however, that members should clearly understand the circumstances and that Mr. Forke is still a member of both the Wheat Pool and the Coarse Grain Pool, and that he is bound to deliver his grain to the Pool as provided in the contract the same as every other Pool member.

News and Views

The 1930 production of rye as reported by 19 countries totals 814,436,000 bushels—a decrease of two per cent over the production of the same countries last year.

At Vancouver on September 17th, E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, gave out his estimate of Canada's wheat crop as between 365 and 375 million bushels.

The United States Department of Agriculture reports estimated wheat production from 26 countries for the year 1930 indicate a total crop of 2,337,139,000, an increase of almost three per cent over the 2,270,267,000 bushels produced by these countries last year.

Major G. H. Schoof, of Peace River, Alberta, noted soldier, adventurer and lecturer, and one of the first to join the Alberta Wheat Pool, writes as follows: "I have boosted the Pool all over the United States and Canada and am with you to the last ditch. Three cheers for the Pool!"

The Union of South Africa is apparently opposed to the proposal of bulk purchases by Great Britain of food stuffs from the Dominion. Hon. E. F. Malen, acting Prime Minister, maintains that bulk purchases by Britain would be in England's favor. "We would then be producing for English factories alone and we would be bound in such a manner that economically we would not be a free and independent people."

Settler Independent.—It is only natural that the western farmer is anxious to place the Pool on a firm basis for the future. But the building up of the Pool depends on business principles and not on compulsion. The Wheat Pool has shown good results in the past and can show even better results in the future if it follows the teachings of experience. It is a growing organism, and the more resistance it overcomes the better it will develop.

Saskatchewan Farmer.—What is happening to the Pool just now is happening in many other lines of business. The rough spots have to be taken with the smooth in business as well as in all walks of life. If a large number of Pool members were to break their contracts they would simply be wrecking the business they had been at such trouble to establish. It looks to us at this date as though the Western farmers will stand firm behind their organization, taking whatever steps they may find necessary to rectify any weaknesses they may discover in their

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Elmer Roper, editor of the *Alberta Labor News*, had an interesting column of comment in a recent issue of that newspaper, on an interview with Wm. Mansfield, fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress to the convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress held at Regina. Mr. Roper says: "I mustn't forget our little chat about the Wheat Pool. Mr. Mansfield admitted that there was some feeling that the Pool wanted to 'hold up' the British people. Then I tried to explain that the Pool was in exactly the same position as the textile workers of Britain. Pool members sell their labor in the form of wheat. Textile workers sell theirs direct. Textile workers are organized for the purpose of maintaining a standard of living. So are the Pool members. It would be as reasonable to accuse the textile workers of trying to 'hold up' the people of Canada because they were organized to secure decent wages, as it is to accuse the Pool members of trying to 'hold up' the people of Britain because they are trying by co-operation to get a living wage for their labor, which they sell in the form of wheat. 'By Jove! we have never looked at it in that way!' he said."

"Stick Together and Fight Our Battles"

Toronto Lumberman Expresses Views on Present Situation in Letter to Alberta Wheat Pool

"In this part of the country we see a terrible lot of antagonistic propaganda regarding the Wheat Pool. Anyone that is really interested in the Pool and wishes it well," writes J. T. Todd, of the Todd Lumber Company, Toronto, Ont., "can tell instantly that most of the articles being published are with the idea of doing the Pool an injury, which is to be regretted.

"I noticed an article in *Toronto Star* on the 13th, which refers to a very prominent man in Canada. In fact he is one of our Senators at the present time, who has proved a traitor to the Pool, if we can believe what we see. This particular party rode into power on the backs of the farmers, in fact they made him, and just as soon as he is sitting in a nice soft seat he turns traitor. It is certainly a terrible thing for the farmers to be the means of having one of their number get so high up in the state of life and public affairs, and then immediately have him desert their cause and get up in the Senate and make the statement that is published.

"No matter how important a man might be, if he does not recognize the sanctity of a written contract, or a verbal contract, he is certainly not deserving of the respect of his fellow-man. I hope the Pool, if this is the case, and this particular man sold his 1929 crop outside of the Pool, in the face of his written contract to support the Pool, then they should make an example of him.

"In time of war different Governments have their own way of dealing with traitors, and even the racketeers in Chicago deal very effectively with a man who proves to be a traitor, and while this man may be outside of the possibility of dealing with him as he is entitled to be dealt with, still he is not beyond the possibility of suing on the face of his contract.

"This year is certainly a very trying year for all of the farmers and it is a critical time for the Pool, and they need the support and loyalty of all their members, and each and every farmer I certainly believe is well advised to live up to his contract, and not even think of hootlegging any of his wheat. If he does any hootlegging he is certainly cutting his own throat, as the Wheat Pool is our own company and we should all support it 100 per cent. Any farmer that does not is working against his own interests and I would certainly recommend very strongly every farmer interested in the Pool to stand by it in its hour of need, and then there is no doubt but what it will work out a great deal better for all of us. Personally, I would much prefer to see the Pool pay us an advance payment of 50c basis Fort William and keep themselves on a firm financial foundation than to pay us more than conditions justify, and I know that the Pool, later on, will pay us as much more and as quickly as they possibly can, and in the end we will all fare a great deal better. The success of the Pool is our own success. I know that times are very trying for every farmer on the prairies now, but it is equally as trying for farmers outside of the Pool, and even though the independent companies might pay a little more when they pay 100 per cent of what they allow for the wheat, in

the end I am thoroughly convinced that we all fare a great deal better by standing by the Pool.

"I have only recently finished reading 'Deep Furrows' by Hopkins Moorehouse, and it deals with the farmers' problems from beginning to end and any farmer that has an opportunity to read this book I think he would get a great deal of material for good thought, and I would recommend any of them reading it that can possibly get hold of it and I am sure if they read it they will decide more firmly to stand by the Pool 100 per cent.

"No matter what line of business a person might be in at the present time conditions are very trying. While the farmer may be the first one hit and the last one hit, still if they will only stand together they will fare a great deal better than being divided, as anyone can readily realize that the old saying, 'Together we stand, divided we fall,' is very true as compared with the Pool today and it would apply equally to any of our competitors. Only recently I was reading an article in the paper referring to one of our principal competitors stating how much they have lost on the 1929 crop, which is over \$2,000,000, and anyone can reasonably figure that they are only going to make an effort to make this up out of some other year's business and when they make it up it simply means that it comes out of the farmer. In the Pool we know that 'We reap all we sow.'

"There could be reams and reams written as regards why all of the farmers should stand by the Pool 100 per cent right now, and while we know that we do not have a 100 per cent membership, still I am thoroughly convinced that a 100 per cent membership would make conditions a great deal better for the farmers throughout the entire West. There is only one thin' to do and that is to stick together and fight our battles as a body. No man, no matter how intelligent he might be, can cope with the marketing of his wheat through an individual elevator to the same successful extent year in and year out, as the Pool can handle it for him, and as a parting thought I would urge on each and every member of the Pool to stand by their contracts, as any man that does not consider his written contract or verbal contract with the sanctity that a contract is entitled to, then he is not entitled to the respect of his fellow man, and no matter how trying times may be my advice is to give the Pool your whole-hearted support in thought, deed and action.

The wheat production of Western Canada has been estimated at 362 million bushels for the current crop year by the Canadian Government Department of Statistics and at 335 million bushels by the Winnipeg *Free Press*. The Government estimates a production of 120 million bushels of wheat in Alberta this year as compared to 92 million bushels last year, while the *Free Press* figures give Alberta's 1930 production at 111 million bushels. The only other crop estimate to be given any prominent publicity recently is that of a line elevator company, the figure being 390 million bushels for Western Canada.

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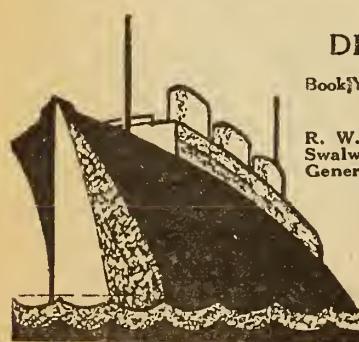
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